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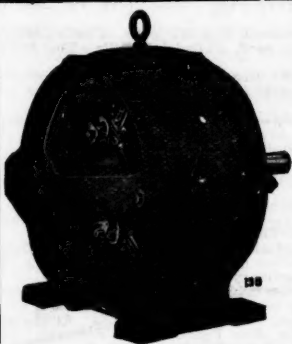
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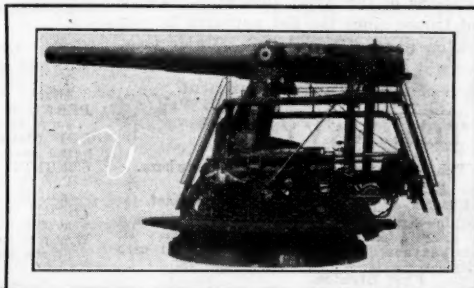
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes of troops since the list appeared in our issue of last week on pages 678 and 706. Major Gen. William H. Carter will sail from San Francisco March 5 to assume command of the Hawaiian Department.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 3. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Bentley, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bentley.) Capt. William K. Rush. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duser. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. Sailed Feb. 1 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Capt. John H. Gibbons ordered to command. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Sailed Feb. 2 from New York for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. Sailed Feb. 1 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George R. Evans. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John C. Leonard. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns (ordered as flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. Sailed Feb. 1 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet). 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrem, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Flagboat. Lieut. William Ancrem. Sailed Feb. 2 from Cape Canaveral, Fla., for Miami, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. At Mayport, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Lichtenstein. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William O. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. Sailed Feb. 2 from Cape Canaveral, Fla., for Miami, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. Sailed Feb. 2 from Cape Canaveral, Fla., for Miami, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TERRY (destroyer). Ensign Wallace B. Phillips. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Ensign Walter A. Edwards. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

MCCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JOUBET (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Key West, Fla.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Key West, Fla.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Key West, Fla.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. Sailed Jan. 31 from Charleston, S.C., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Colon.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Colon.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At Galveston, Texas.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Galveston, Texas.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Galveston, Texas.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At Galveston, Texas.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Galveston, Texas.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Galveston, Texas.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-1. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

G-2. Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4. Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

K-2. Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. Sailed Feb. 1 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Panther is in ordinary.

SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:
Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Manzanillo, Mexico.

(Continued on page 738.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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It is only necessary to contrast the conditions in the Philippines since the beginning of the American occupation with those in Hayti to see the danger of entrusting self-government to people who are unfitted for it. One cannot study the history of Hayti, where bluejackets and marines of the United States were landed the other day to protect life and property from the violence of warring factions, without understanding the force of Madame Roland's remark under the shadow of the guillotine: "Liberty, what things are committed in thy name!" There has been little, if any, progress in the island in the matter of education and material development, in marked contrast to the rapid progress made in the Philippines under American control. Those who believe that liberty is the first essential to progress, and that after it is granted to a people nothing but good will follow, should study the history of Hayti. No ruler in Hayti since the beginning of the last century has risen to power except by force. Tyranny has marked the rule of all, and nearly all had a stormy end to their official careers, proving by their unhappy fate the truth of the saying that they that live by the sword shall perish by the sword. There is a widespread impression that Hayti has a large population of native Indians. This belief is undoubtedly due to the fact that when Columbus arrived there he found about two million Indians, but slavery killed off all these Indians, and in their stead negroes from Africa came in time to people the island. Of these imported blacks fully a million and a half now live in Hayti. They are nearly all pure black. The mulattoes are becoming fewer. The whites were massacred or driven away in the revolutionary wars. The people of Hayti were the first to get the better of the great Napoleon. The present republic belonged to France until the outbreak of the French Revolution, when slavery was abolished in the island and a black rebellion took place. The British thought the occasion propitious for gaining possession and invaded the island, but Toussaint l'Ouverture, a negro of some military ability, defeated them and proclaimed a constitution. Bonaparte sent his brother-in-law, General Leclerc, to conquer the blacks. He induced Toussaint to conclude a peace and then seized him, some say treacherously, and sent him to Paris, where he died in prison, but his seizure so inflamed the natives that the French fled from the island in 1803, the year of Toussaint's death. This was several years before Napoleon suffered his reverses in Spain and the disaster of Moscow. The Spanish part of the island separated from Spain and was made a part of Hayti, but in 1844 it became the republic of Santo Domingo. The following list of the men who have from time to time been at the head of Hayti shows the instability of the native governments: Dessalines, governor for life, assassinated, 1806; Henri Christophe, king, suicide, 1820; Boyer, president, expelled, 1843; Souloque, "Emperor Faustin I.," exiled, 1838; Geffard, exiled, 1867; Salnave, shot, 1869; Nissage-Naget, exiled, 1870; Dominique, exiled, 1874; Boisrond-Canal, exiled, 1876; Salomon, exiled, 1886; Hippolyte, exiled, 1896; Tiresias Simon Sam, ran away to Paris, 1902; Nord Alexis, retired, 1908; Simon, deposed, 1910; Le Compte, died in the burning of the executive mansion, 1912. Following Souloque all were called presidents.

An error of the types made us say last week that investigation by an "impractical" commission is the keynote of the Bryan treaties, instead of an "impartial" commission. Although the error was so plain as virtually to correct itself, still in view of the fact that we

have doubted that such results of harmony and concord would flow from these treaties as have been predicted, this typographical blunder might appear as a very clumsy attempt at satire.

A very effective setting forth of the existing naval question in Canada was that of Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., a Conservative in politics, before the Canadian Club at Toronto on Jan. 5. After reviewing the attitude of the Laurier and Borden, the Liberal and the Conservative, governments on the subject of the relation of the Canadian people to the defensive policy of the British Empire and the extent and form of Canada's contribution to the expenses of that defense, Mr. Lash made an appeal for placing the discussion of that question outside the realm of party politics. He put forward the same plea to the legislators of Canada that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has made to the members of Congress in all matters of national defense. "The government should treat the subject as a national one, outside of party politics, and they should feel free to consider impartially all suggestions which may be made, whether by the opposition or by their own supporters, having in view only the lasting interests of Canada and the Empire." The difference between the two parties was clearly drawn by Mr. Lash. The Borden government desires the expenditure of \$35,000,000 for the purpose of immediately increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire." The opposition took the position best illustrated by the following extract from the amendment offered to the government's measure: "That to increase the power and mobility of the Imperial navy by the addition by Canada of two fleet units to be stationed on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, rather than by a contribution of money or ships is the policy best calculated to afford relief to the United Kingdom in respect to the burden of imperial naval defense." Neither of these units was to be placed at the disposal of Great Britain under this amendment unless the Governor-in-Council saw fit so to place them. There are three other points of difference: The government wants the thirty-five millions of dollars expended in Britain in the existing ship yards; the opposition desires the building to be done in Canada. The government wants the people to pass upon the question of naval policy; the opposition wishes the naval service act of 1910 accepted as the solution. The government desires the people to decide the question whether the command and control of the Canadian naval service in time of war should be in some central authority, such as the Admiralty; the opposition want the decision of the question left to the Governor-in-Council. One cannot read the lucid presentation of Mr. Lash without being convinced that this is a question that needs, as he says, a national treatment, and that any solution of it based upon partisan opportunism will only be a temporary one, ill fitted to the expansion of Canadian commerce and to the growing influence of Canada in the councils of the Empire.

The tendency to call in the military for the purposes within the scope of the civil officers of law and order has been often criticized by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In a similar spirit were recent remarks of former Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen, of the Court of Appeals of the state of New York, who presided over the impeachment proceedings of Governor William Sulzer last year. Judge Cullen, who recently retired from the bench, in an address at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Jan. 30, to the members of the State Bar Association referred in the following vigorous terms to the increasing disposition to drag in the military power: "The lust for military intervention in civil affairs grows on what it feeds upon. It is becoming the common practice, in the case of any great disaster, such as fire or flood, to call out the military. Three years ago the state capitol was partially destroyed by fire. As soon as the fire had been extinguished the building was guarded by soldiers in uniform and armed, while scrubwomen and cleaners, the only persons whose immediate services were requisite, did not appear till a day later. Finally, in this very month, in the state of Washington, a young lady acting as secretary to the Governor placed the town of Copperfield under martial law and the control of the military because the civil authorities had failed to close the saloons as required by law. Thus, one violation of liberty and law leads to another till the practice becomes common, and I imagine that a majority, of the prohibitionists at least, will be found to approve of the practice, as long as it is exerted to accomplish ends which they desire. If it be true that in this country order cannot be maintained and the law enforced by the civil authorities, but we must constantly resort to military force, our boast of freedom is but idle and, at least, we should refrain from the expressions of indignation in which we have recently been indulging at the invasion of the rights of civilians by the army in Germany." Of course, it must not be assumed that the distinguished jurist of the Empire State intended to reflect upon the seeking of aid from the military when a sudden catastrophe puts it beyond the power of the local machinery of government and relief to come to the aid of the distressed. What Judge Cullen undoubtedly refers to is the growing willingness of civil authorities to shirk their duty and, instead of using the civil means placed by the law within their hands, to seek a quicker and less troublesome result by calling upon the military. This disposition has been seen at the time of strikes, riots, and even in efforts to capture a single outlaw. It must be plain that every dependence upon the military weakens just so much the public respect for the civil officers of law and order, and

makes it only the easier to find a pretext for a subsequent appeal for soldiers.

Commenting upon a false report concerning the Infantry Association the Mobile Item in a tone of indignant virtue says: "Rumors that United States Army officers are in a conspiracy to force action in Mexico are given credence by an inquiry that is being made by direction of the Secretary of War. If the charges are substantiated the officers involved will find themselves in serious trouble, and it is not unlikely that it will end with dismissal, according to the New Orleans States. To conspire against the policy of the Government is more than insubordination, and it would not be difficult to construe it as treasonable. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and he forms the governmental policies and directs the forces in conformity with them. The offense of conspiring to compel a different line of action, one that is in conflict with established policy, raises a question as to the patriotism and loyalty of men sworn as defenders of the nation." We would ask the Item what punishment it considers adequate for the offense of which it has been guilty in publishing broadcast to the discredit of honorable men a rumor for which there is no foundation. It may be that it sins in ignorance, and we have the charity to believe that if it could realize the nature of its offense it would provide its own punishment in the way of self-contempt. There is only one case in the history of the American Army of any officer being guilty of the offense which the Item so glibly charges against the officers of the Infantry Association, and that is the case of Benedict Arnold.

The departure of the battalion of U.S. marines from Camp Elliott, C.Z., for duty at Vera Cruz, calls attention to the fact that Marine Corps service has been continuous on the Isthmus since the insurrectionary period preceding the revolution of 1903 and the independence of Panama. In 1903 a detachment was detailed to keep the Panama Railroad open to transit and protect its property. There were then 1,400 men of the command on the Isthmus, in charge of Brigadier General Elliott, for whom the camp at Bas Obispo was named. The present camp was occupied early in 1905, the forces having been previously stationed at Mount Hope, Diablo and Empire. Though mobilized several times on occasions of threatened disorders in Panama, they have seen no active service on the Isthmus; several expeditions were sent to points in Central America, in which the forces were actively engaged and suffered casualties. The Canal Record of Jan. 21 says: "The buildings in Camp Elliott, numbering now about forty-five, will be turned over to the Isthmian Canal Commission. On account of the assembling on the Isthmus of forces of the Army and Navy it is expected that the services of the Marine Corps will not be required hereafter for the protection of the canal, and the Canal Zone will not be a Marine Corps station. The project for the erection of permanent barracks for it, at a cost of \$400,000, for which an appropriation was approved on March 4, 1913, has been abandoned."

Drawing a rational and logical line between making war and fighting, the United Service Gazette of London shows that the soldiers are the real peacemakers of the world. "We speak of making war and fighting, as though the terms were synonymous, and as if the soldier were the agent in each case," it says. "But it is hardly correct to say that an army makes war; that is the work rather of members of the government and diplomats. It is only when war has been declared and a state of war actually exists that the soldier is called upon, and then his mission is to re-establish peace between the two countries whose governments have brought on the war. In this sense the soldier is the real peacemaker." One has but to contemplate the history of the United States to show the essential accuracy of this differentiation. While the fighting has been done by the organized martial elements in the community, the making of war has been the work of those dissociated from the fighting arm of the nation. Nor can it be said that if these war-makers had no army to fall back upon they would not go to war. The average individual who talks most about war before it has begun is the one who knows the least about it and the best means of carrying it on. There is no record in American history of any members of the Army taking part in bringing about a war; that seems to have been the duty of the civilian first, last and all the time.

Both the Army and the Navy are now enlisted up to their authorized strength. This, it is claimed, is the first time since the Civil War that both Services have had all the men that are required to keep them at peace strength. The recruiting officers are now taking in men to fill vacancies as they occur. One of the most remarkable features of the situation is that the recruiting service of the Army has not only been called upon to keep up the mobile strength, but to enlist for the six thousand additional men in the Quartermaster Corps. These have either been enlisted directly into the Quartermaster Corps or transferred from the mobile Army, thus creating vacancies which must be filled. The phenomenal increase in the enlistment of the Army began about five months ago, and January promises to be a record breaker for a number of years. For three months ending Dec. 31, 1913, the reports of the War Department show that the enlistments were 10,205, against 4,000 for the same period of last year.

The Secretary of War submits an item of legislation designed to regulate the expenditure of the annual appropriation for the Organized Militia and, in case of favorable action by the committee, suggests its insertion in the Army Appropriation bill immediately after the item "Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia." The item proposed is as follows: "That hereafter the allotment to any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, from the annual appropriation made by Sec. 1061, Rev. Stat., as amended, shall be available for the purposes specified by law only under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War to secure effective organizational field or camp service for instruction and generally increased field efficiency on the part of the Organized Militia." The Secretary says: "The necessity for this legislation arises from a late decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, which practically leaves the Secretary of War powerless to exercise proper supervisory control over the expenditure of Federal appropriations for the Organized Militia. That such control is absolutely essential in order to insure a proper return to the Federal Government for its outlay in behalf of the Organized Militia has been amply demonstrated by experience and will be made clear by the War Department in such hearings as the military committees may desire."

The Secretary of the Treasury submits a War Department estimate of appropriation of \$25,000 to continue the work of collecting or copying and classifying the military records of the Revolutionary War. A note from the Acting Secretary, Henry Breckinridge, says: In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 723), the work of collecting and classifying with a view to publication the scattered military records of the Revolutionary War, has already begun. Of the appropriation of \$25,000 made for collecting the military records \$314.97 has been expended and the liabilities, actual and prospective, within the next few months, amount to \$23,411.03. As the work progresses the amount available will rapidly diminish and the work must come to a stop unless provision is made in ample time to continue it without interruption. It is found that the number of Revolutionary records to be investigated is so great that the process cannot possibly be completed in merely a few months, nor with the appropriation now available. The archives of thirteen states and the collections of their historical societies have all to be searched, and extensive efforts made to obtain additional documents of importance from descendants of Revolutionary soldiers and other private possessors. Moreover, the total mass is so great that it will be impracticable to publish all, and therefore the process will be one of selection. This means that several experienced investigators of unusual intelligence and historical training must be employed in numerous places, but it is obviously good economy that they should be employed continuously until their respective tasks are completed. After they have selected the desired documents these must be copied by use of the photostat, a photographic process recognized as the most economic method of copying and of course perfect in point of accuracy. Copies will then be shipped to Washington. It will readily be seen that the cost of employment of searchers and photographers, and the cost of photographic material and transportation, especially if the work proceeds in a number of places simultaneously, will soon exhaust the present small appropriation. A large amount of preliminary investigation and location of records has already been accomplished. The work of examining, selecting, and copying records is under way in three states, namely, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina, and public interest in the undertaking appears to be so great that a vigorous prosecution of the work is demanded. The patriotic societies, like the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, are urging the continuation of the work and assisting by furnishing information as to the whereabouts of records. The importance of the project from the historical point of view is indicated by the keen interest manifested by the American Historical Association, which is the recognized center of historical learning in this country. This association, both as a body and individually, is assisting the director by expert advice and information. In view of the amount already expended and the present liabilities, it is thought the present appropriation will be exhausted by September; and in order that the work may not be interrupted from lack of funds it is considered necessary to submit this estimate to Congress at this time for an additional appropriation of \$25,000. The actual work of collecting the military records not having been undertaken until after Oct. 15, 1913, it was impossible to foresee the necessity for an additional appropriation in time to include an item therefor in the regular annual estimates of the War Department for the fiscal year 1915.

In a short but very clear paper on universal conscription as the best means of providing proper defensive forces for the United States, Capt. William M. Colvin, U.S.A., explained in a recent issue of the Pittsburgh Dispatch the trend of military discipline through the centuries since the Romans developed the citizen into a defender of the nation. Captain Colvin divides conscription into three forms: cadre, militia, and a mean between cadre and militia. The cadre system is represented in the establishments of France and Germany, the militia prevails in Norway and Switzerland, while the mean is shown by the systems in vogue in Denmark, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Portugal and Serbia. The mean, which has a training period of one year, in the opinion of Captain Colvin is the method applicable to the Regular Army of the United States until we are converted as a nation to the belief of the universal conscription policy. We should have in each company, troop or battery a permanent enlisted personnel, consisting of the necessary number of non-commissioned officers and about twenty-five privates, and then keep the companies filled to war strength at all times by men serving for one year. This would solve the reserve question. The training during peace is the deciding factor to be considered in determining the value of a conscript army. The first service should be as long as possible, for it is the first service that forever determines the personal equation of a soldier. "If universal conscription were adopted in the United States one needs only to imagine the untold advantage to the individual by garrisoning the Southern conscripts in the North, the East in the West and the city conscripts in the country. Each section would then understand the viewpoint of another section and be broadened thereby. The democracy of it all should appeal to every citizen of a republic, and in the strength created

by such a great army the country would understand more clearly the responsibilities and obedience that a state should exact of its citizens." One of the greatest steps toward the unification of Italy was the establishment of universal military service. The recruits, coming from the different parts of the kingdom, mingled together and took back to their local communities feelings of good-will and sympathy toward other sections which formerly they may have considered as worthy only of being antagonized, even to the point of warfare. The final unification of the states of the American Republic is the result of what was in effect universal military service. Serving together in war, the men in the several states learned to understand each other; mutual confidence took the place of mutual distrust, and respect succeeded the spirit akin to contempt which had made national unity impossible.

If, as is said, of the making of books there is no end, what shall be said of reforms which seem to be springing up with a rapidity that almost suggests the horrible eventuality that nature will arrange it so that a reform will be started with each child that is born? Just at a time when the temperance reformers had seemed to make it clear that most, if not all, the woes of mankind are due to strong drink, along comes Dr. Robert Roessler, of Hoboken, graduate of the University of Berlin, who denounces sugar as the *bête noire* of civilization and makes the Demon Rum look like a very innocent looking sort of bogey after all. "Sugar is no food whatever; therefore it is an enemy of civilization," says Dr. Roessler. He analyzes a sugar beet and shows that it is composed of water and acids, cellulose and nitrogen—primarily acids that are harmful to health. Modern methods of sugar manufacture, he asserts, have brought forth a wholly new class of diseases. The amount of energy lost, owing to the consumption of sugar, is incalculable. Then he says: "Alcohol has been consumed for thousands of years, but has not caused the deterioration of an entire race. Alcohol does not contain destructive acids; its impurities are eliminated through the respiratory organs and the skin." He then alleges that a well known confectioner philanthropist spent a million dollars fighting liquor, because people who do not drink are invariably large consumers of candy. However, there are some temperance workers, we are sure, who are not interested in candy manufacture. They are the women of the W.C.T.U. who have been carrying on the crusade against the Army canteen, but we warn them to look out for their laurels in the event of Dr. Roessler making good his charges against sugar, for one does not have to speculate how long it will be in these days of a million reforms before a national movement will be started to save the people from the clutch of the Sugar Demon. A branch of this movement doubtless will have for its special object the prohibition of all sweets within garri- sons or posts. It makes no difference whether it has been maintained that sugar is a great bracer after fatigue and enables men to do a great deal of marching; a lot of earnest men and women will be found to point to taffy and the gum drop as the emissaries of Satan in disguise.

Through a patriotic desire to aid in the promotion of efficiency in the U.S. Army, particularly with regard to its proficiency in target practice, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have proposed to award a medal each year to that company of the Coast Artillery Corps obtaining the highest figure of merit in target practice and to that enlisted man of the Field Artillery who passes highest at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla. This medal is designated as the "Knox" medal, in honor of Major Gen. Henry Knox, brigadier general and Chief of Artillery, Continental Army, during the Revolutionary War. The medal for the Coast Artillery Corps was won this year by the 68th and 143d Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, jointly, since both of these companies were assigned to the same mortar battery, viz., Battery Hasbrouck, eight 12-inch mortars, Fort Kamehameha, H.T. The medal for the Field Artillery was won by Sergt. Major Basil Conless, 6th Field Art. These medals were awarded Jan. 2, 1914, when a banquet was held in Boston by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Since the winning companies of the Coast Artillery Corps were at so great a distance they were represented by Capt. Marion S. Battle, U.S.A., and Sergeant Walch, Coast Art. Corps, who received for them the "Knox" medal. Sergt. Major Basil Conless, 6th Field Art., was able to be present in person and received the medal awarded him. The secretary of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, acting as toastmaster, wrote the Secretary of War expressing his appreciation of the Department's selection of Sergeant Walch and Sergeant Major Conless to be present at the banquet, stating that many guests had taken the occasion to praise the dignified appearance of these enlisted men.

The forty-sixth annual census of the publications of the United States and Canada, appearing in the American Newspaper Annual and Directory (N. W. Ayer and Son, Philadelphia, Pa.), shows that an average of five new publications were started every working day during 1913. The suspensions and consolidations make the net gain only three a week. The total number of publications is 24,527. There are 2,640 dailies—the evening editions outnumbering the morning by about three to one. There are 572 Sunday papers. It requires forty different languages to carry the news to the people of this country. Only four industries now exceed in capital invested and value of products the business of publishing and printing. In ten years the output increased 86 per cent., and it is estimated that at present the earnings of newspapers and periodicals average nearly a million and a half dollars per calendar day. Two-thirds of this amount perhaps represents the income from advertising.

In re Colonel Goethals and the Police Commissioner-ship, Mayor Mitchel was quoted here last week as saying that his bill "makes the dismissal of men from the uniformed force an administrative proceeding, as it ought to be, instead of a judicial proceeding, as it is under the present law." Per contra, the Court of Appeals has said that "the Commissioner * * * is an administrative tribunal, * * * and not a court limited in its functions by the constitutional proceedings governing courts" (People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Board of Police,

93 N.Y., 97). And in the same case the Court of Appeals said: "The Commissioner, in proceeding under this section, is vested with a discretionary power which authorizes him within established rules to take action without the restriction of strict legal rules governing trials in courts of law." See also *Weston vs. McClave*, 123 N.Y., 512. And again: "The court has no power to review the discretion of the Commissioner as to the extent of punishment imposed," *McAleer vs. French*, 119 N.Y., 502. See also *Masterson vs. French*, 110 N.Y., 494. So long as Gen. F. V. Greene held office there was no reinstatement of a policeman who had been dismissed by him. The reinstatements came afterward, and it is susceptible of proof that in some of the most important cases the reinstatement was due to the neglect of the Corporation Counsel and the Police Commissioner then in office.

The general condition and management of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers were with some exceptions very good, according to the report of the inspection of the ten branches made by Major W. P. Jackson, U.S.A. The affairs of the Home seem to have been conducted with zeal and efficiency and in the interests of economy as well as of the old soldiers. The complaints, thirty-five in number, submitted by members of the various branches, were investigated and were generally found to be based upon trivial and insufficient grounds. The cases which appeared well founded were reported to the governors for remedial action. The report says that nearly all of the few who are discontented are men who before their admission had not enjoyed the creature comforts which the Home affords. In this remark Major Jackson touching upon a common weakness of human nature. The total population of the Home was 113 officers and 21,907 members on June 30, 1913, a net loss of nearly two thousand from the previous year. The largest branch was the Central, with a population of 327. The average age of all members up to June 30, 1913, was 68.32 years; of those who served in the Civil and prior wars, 71.90; of all others, 45.04. The deaths in the year numbered 2,520, the highest number of any one year since 1904, inclusive.

A pretty substantial amount of dredging is still going on at Panama. During the month of December a total of 1,581,726 cubic yards was taken out, of this total 1,274,000 being wet excavation. In the Central Division, where the slides still form a source of labor and anxiety, there was excavated a total of 860,000 cubic yards, and of this amount 161,000 was removed by steam shovels to relieve the pressure on the banks of the Culebra Cut in the zone of the slides. Dredges working on the slide material took out 417,000 cubic yards. The grand aggregate of canal excavation to Jan. 1, 1914, was 215,458,272 cubic yards. The suction dredges take out rock as large as ten inches in diameter. On Jan. 16 the Subsistence Department took charge of the former sanitarium on Taboga Island and began to conduct it as a hotel under the name of Hotel Aspinwall. Upon the request of the C.O. at Camp Otis the material in the old Gorgona Hotel has been transferred to the 10th U.S. Infantry, and will be used in the erection of a recreation hall and gymnasium along the general lines of the commission clubhouses. The post exchange building may be enlarged for the purpose.

The following complimentary remarks on U.S. troopers appeared in the West Texas News of Del Rio Jan. 28, 1914: "On Sunday afternoon about forty-troopers of Troop E, 14th U.S. Cav., gave an exhibition drill at the race track before several hundred spectators, Capt. Winterburn conducting the exercises. The boys acquitted themselves well, putting up an excellent drill, which was quite a treat to many. After the drill a lunch was served to the boys by some of our citizens and highly enjoyed. We learn that on Washington's birthday the troop will give an exhibition of some character which has not as yet been determined. En passant we wish to say something of the boys of Troop E, 14th Cavalry. We have seen them about our streets day after day, and their conduct and behavior has been that of gentlemen. Drunkenness and rowdiness cannot be charged up against them; in their conversation we have never heard the foul language that is so prevalent these days. They are an honor to the uniform they wear."

"When the Army goes to Leon Springs, Texas, for its small-arms target practice," says the San Antonio Express, "there will be no doubting the scores, for three Ellis self-registering targets have been installed and the preliminary tests made. The targets are an innovation. No sooner does the bullet strike than the spot is shown on a smaller target placed on the scorer's deck back of the firing line. The device is electrically operated. Adoption of these targets will eliminate the 'pit' details and much of the tiresome toil in connection with target competitions. It will also remove all doubt as to what the crack shots have done at all ranges up to 1,000 yards. First Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, inspector of small-arms practice for the department, spent Jan. 28 at the range and part of the time was testing out the new targets. He is one of the Army's best rifle shots and has gained distinction for his marksmanship at long ranges. He said that he had found the targets working satisfactorily and that they would be of material assistance at the competitions."

According to the London Daily Mail, the British army aviators have plans for adopting aeroplanes for the transportation of troops, which they hope to induce the War Office to sanction. The idea is to build a fleet of aeroplanes each of which will be able to carry a pilot and ten soldiers with full equipment. The aviators argue that 100 such aeroplanes would enable the commander of an army to transport 1,000 men from one point of battlefield to another at the rate of a mile a minute.

The Historical Society of Delaware publishes "Capt. Charles Corbit's Charge at Westminster with a Squadron of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, June 29, 1863, an Episode of the Gettysburg Campaign," by James H. Wilson, late major general, U.S. Volunteers.

PROPER ORGANIZATION, NATIONAL GUARD.

In the report of General Mills, Chief Division of Militia Affairs, noticed last week, appears a table, given in our issue of Dec. 20, page 491, showing the organization and peace strength of the existing Organized Militia, the number of organizations which should be added to the existing Militia so that it may be tactically organized into twelve divisions and five auxiliary divisions and furnish line of communication troops, the number of reservists needed to mobilize and the number of reservists needed to supply depot troops, and casualties resulting from deaths, sickness, desertions and other losses incident to the first six months of active campaign. General Mills says:

"The striking features of this table are, first, the great shortage of auxiliary troops, particularly Field Artillery; second, the large number of additional men necessary to maintain the different units at the authorized minimum peace strength, and third, the great potential efficiency of a force of the size that would be in existence were the scheme herein set forth fully accomplished."

"This latter fact is shown where the total force [war strength] is almost 300,000 men. With a force of citizen soldiery of this size in being, armed, uniformed, equipped, trained, and ready for the field, provided with reserves, capable of maintaining itself at war strength for six months—were such a force added to a Regular Army of reasonable size, the United States might well consider itself fairly well protected against a sudden outbreak. Even this force by no means represents the greatest number of men that would be necessary in a war of any appreciable magnitude. It will be recalled that even in what is regarded as the small recent war in the Balkans there were almost a million men engaged. But, had the United States a force of the size indicated in the above tables ready for immediate action, and a Regular Army of a reasonable size, it is believed that sufficient time could be gained to organize, equip, and partially train Volunteers."

"Wars come nowadays suddenly, and proceed rapidly to their end. Their duration is short. An unprepared nation will never again have time after the outbreak of hostilities to prepare itself. This fact should be fully realized. Our past policy of waiting until the last minute to prepare ourselves has been a failure as our entire military history shows. It has been the most expensive and wasteful system, both in money and in men, that the world have ever seen. And while the results have been such that in the end we usually triumphed, yet it is unsafe to continue to count on this fact in future wars. Conditions surrounding us have now changed so as to make any such policy more obsolete than ever."

"It will be many years, if ever, before the Organized Militia will have the strength and organization set forth in the table. Nevertheless, it is a goal to be striven for, and the first step and the most important one to be taken is a proper balancing of the twelve divisions so that each will contain all arms of the Service in proper proportions, and the second step is the adoption of a reserve system, without which no real army can be said to exist."

The tables given by General Mills, which appeared in our issue of Dec. 20, page 491, give figures in substance as follows:

1. Actual peace strength at inspection in spring of 1913: Officers, 7,805; men, 104,309.
2. Minimum peace strength of Militia when properly organized into twelve divisions, five auxiliary divisions, and line of communication troops: Officers, 10,164; men, 152,610; war strength, men 282,292.
3. Needed increase of existing Militia to give organizations shown in paragraph 2: Officers, 2,608; men, 48,301.
4. War strength of organizations shown in paragraph 2: Officers, 10,164; men, 282,292.
5. Reservists necessary to mobilize difference between paragraphs 4 and 2: Men, 129,682.
6. Reservists needed to supply depot troops (10 per cent. of war strength) and supply wastage of six months: Officers, 4,719; men, 133,712.
7. Reservists needed to supply depot troops (10 per cent. of war strength) and supply wastage of three months: Officers, 3,771; men, 106,712.

EMBARGO ON ARMS TO MEXICO LIFTED.

President Wilson has issued the following proclamation raising the embargo on export of arms to Mexico:

White House, Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, 1914.

Whereas by a proclamation of the President, issued on March 14, 1912, under a joint resolution of Congress approved by the President on the same day, it was declared that there existed in Mexico conditions of domestic violence which were promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States; and

Whereas by the joint resolution above mentioned it thereupon became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Mexico except under such limitations and exceptions as the President should prescribe;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions on which the proclamation of March 14, 1912, was based have essentially changed, and as it is desirable to place the United States with reference to the exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico in the same position as other Powers, the said proclamation is hereby revoked.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,
W. J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

Some idea of the vast supplies of arms and ammunition bandy for shipment to Mexico, which are stored in New Orleans and may soon be en route over the border may be had from the following inventory of guns and ammunition reported to be in store awaiting shipment to Mexico:

Army rifles.—Stauffer Eshelman Warehouses, New Orleans, 4,300; A. Baldwin & Co., New Orleans, 6,000; Kirke Firearms Company, New Orleans, 2,000; United Fruit Wharf (Solomon & Co.), 200; Mississippi warehouses, New Orleans (various owners), 1,200; total rifles stored in this city, 13,700.

Rifle ammunition.—Stauffer Eshelman, New Orleans, 4,500,000 rounds; A. Baldwin & Co., New Orleans, 3,800,000; Kirke Firearms Company, New Orleans, 2,500,000; Mississippi warehouses, Segura shipment, 300,000; Mississippi warehouse, Oliver shipment, 600,000; Vicksburg, Miss., 518,000; Gulfport, Miss., 645,000; Meridian, Miss., 526,000; Jackson, Miss., 579,000; Texarkana, Texas, 500,000; United Fruit wharf (Solomon

& Co.), 50,000; miscellaneous small shipments, approximately, 800,000; total rounds of ammunition in New Orleans and nearby towns, 15,318,000. There are also stored in New Orleans and nearby towns machine guns, army revolvers, cartridge belts and holsters and saddles.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commander of the 2d Cavalry Brigade on the Mexican border, is quoted as saying that the only effect the raising of the embargo would have would be to allow his men to protect American property interests the better and not to be bothered with the running down of ammunition smugglers, who operate in spite of the strongest patrol. The patrol troops are to remain on the border, General Scott said, and no changes will be made except to remove the troops from the two international bridges, where they will no longer be needed.

BATTLESHIP STATISTICS OF 1913.

From comprehensive tables published in the London Engineer of Jan. 23 we take the following information as to the capital ships laid down in 1913 and capital ships launched the same year. In condensing, we give only the nationality, name, normal displacement, armament and designed speed; including horsepower where known:

CAPITAL SHIPS LAID DOWN IN 1913.

British—Valiant, Barham and Malaya, each 27,500 tons; armament, 8 15-in., 12 6-in., 5 t.t.; H.P., 58,000; 25 knots. Ramilies and Resolution, each 25,750 tons; armament, same as above; H.P., 31,000; 21 knots.

Chile—Almirante Cochrane, 28,000 tons; 10 14-in., 16 6-in., 4 t.t.; H.P., 40,000; 23 knots.

Denmark—Niels Juel, 3,675 tons; 2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 4 t.t.; H.P., 5,400; 16 knots.

France—Normandie, Gascoigne, Languedoc and Flandres, each 25,387 tons; 12 13.4-in., 24 5.5-in., 6 t.t.; H.P., —; 21.5 knots.

Germany—E. Wörth and "T," each 28,000 tons; 8 15-in., 16 6-in., 8 t.t.; H.P., —; 23 knots. E. Hertha, 27,400 tons; 8 12-in., 12 6-in., 5 t.t.; H.P., —; — knots.

Greece—Salamis, 19,500 tons; 8 14-in., 12 6-in.; H.P., 40,000; 24 knots.

Italy—Nos. 1 and 2, 30,000 tons; 8 15-in., 16 6-in.; H.P., —; 25 knots.

Japan—B. C. D., 30,000 tons.

Norway—Bjorgvin and Nedaros, 4,900 tons; 29 5-in., 4 6-in., 2 t.t.; H.P., —; 15 knots.

U.S.A.—Pennsylvania, 31,400 tons; 12 14-in., 22 5-in., 4 t.t.; H.P., 31,000; 21 knots.

CAPITAL SHIPS LAUNCHED IN 1913.

British—Queen Elizabeth and Warspite, 27,500 tons; 8 15-in., 12 6-in., 5 t.t.; H.P., 58,000; 25 knots. Benbow and Emperor of India, 25,000 tons; 10 12.5-in., 12 6-in., 5 t.t.; H.P., 30,000; 21 knots. Tiger, 28,000 tons; 8 13.5-in., 12 6-in., 3 t.t.; H.P., 75,000; 28 knots.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, 27,500 tons; 14 12-in., 20 6-in., 3 t.t.; H.P., 45,000; 22 knots.

Chile—Almirante Latovne, 28,000 tons; 10 14-in., 16 6-in., 4 t.t.; H.P., 40,000; 23 knots.

France—Bretagne, Lorraine and Provence, 23,550 tons; 10 13.4-in., 22 5.5-in., 4 t.t.; H.P., 29,250; 20.5 knots.

Germany—Koenig, Grosser Kurfurst and Markgraf, 25,500 tons; 10 14-in., 12 6-in., 8 or 6 t.t.; H.P., 34,000; 21.5 knots. Prinz Regent Luitpold, 24,700 tons; 10 12-in., 14 6-in., 5 t.t.; H.P., 25,000; 20 knots. Derflinger, 25,000 tons; 8 12-in., 12 6-in., 5 t.t.; H.P., 30,000; 26.5 knots. Lutzwow, 27,400 tons; 8 12-in., 12 6-in., 5 t.t.; H.P., (?) 80,000; 28 knots.

Italy—C. Duilio and A. Doria, 22,000 tons; 13 12-in., 16 6-in., 3 t.t.; H.P., 24,000; 22.5 knots.

Japan—Fu-So, 30,000 tons; 10 14-in., 16 6-in.; H.P., 45,000; 22.5 knots. Haruna and Kirishima, 27,500 tons; 8 14-in., 16 6-in., 8 t.t.; H.P., 68,000; 27 knots.

Russia—Imperitza Maria and Ekaterina II., 22,500 tons; 12 12-in., 20 5-in., 4 t.t.; H.P., 25,000; 21 knots.

Spain—Alfonso XIII., 15,700 tons; 8 12-in., 20 4-in., 3 t.t.; H.P., 15,500; 19.5 knots.

Turkey—Rechadieh V., 23,000 tons; 10 13.5-in., 16 6-in., 3 t.t.; H.P., 20,000; 21 knots.

United States—None.

FOR A LARGER ARMY.

The Chamber of Commerce of Binghamton, N.Y., has shown its wisdom by passing on Jan. 30 a resolution asking that our Army be increased sufficiently to enable this country to defend itself at home and its possessions abroad. When important bodies of citizens and business men take action like this it is a hopeful sign that our country is waking up to the fact that it is in a dangerous condition, and that the people are beginning to realize that our present policy must be amended. This action of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce and similar actions of chambers and supervisors in Watertown, Utica, Oswego and other cities show that the Empire State is in the forefront in this question.

The resolution by the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce was as follows:

"It has come to the attention of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce from time to time, and particularly in the light of the events of the last two or three years, that the United States has no military policy adequate to our needs, and that the Army as now organized is neither sufficient in numbers to meet the first shock of war, nor so constituted as to be capable of speedy expansion. The progress of events throughout the world has convinced us that a reasonable increase of our military force is necessary if this nation is to be prepared to defend itself at home and to maintain its policies abroad. We view the existing situation with alarm both as business men and as patriotic citizens: It is therefore the sense of this chamber:

"1. That the Government of the United States should adopt and pursue a definite, rational and modern military policy for the establishment of an adequate military force to defend this country at home and its possessions abroad.

"2. That as part of this policy there should be maintained within the territorial limits of the United States at least three infantry and one cavalry division kept up to not less than two-thirds their war strength, with a system of reserve adequate to enable these divisions to be brought up to war strength without delay in any emergency.

"3. That it is our desire that the Congress enact the necessary legislation to accomplish these results as speedily as the orderly transaction of business will permit.

"And this chamber directs that its secretary communicate its sentiments as above expressed to the Secretary of War, the chairmen of the Military Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the Senators

from the state of New York, and to the Representative in Congress from this district."

VESSEL MEASUREMENTS, PANAMA CANAL.

By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation.

I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Act of Congress, approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the "Rules for the Measurement of Vessels for the Panama Canal," which are annexed hereto and made a part of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

We omit the rules for the measurement of merchant vessels for the Panama Canal, but publish below the rules applying to vessels of war, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships and hospital ships:

Art. I. All vessels, American and foreign, except warships, including vessels of commerce and Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, applying for passage through the Panama Canal shall present a duly authenticated certificate stating the vessel's gross and net tonnage as determined by these rules. Vessels of commerce, Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships without such certificate shall, before passing through the canal, or before being allowed to clear therefrom, be measured, and shall have their gross and net tonnage determined in accordance with these rules.

All warships, American and foreign, other than transports, colliers, supply and hospital ships, shall present duly authenticated displacement scale and curves stating accurately the tonnage of displacement at each possible mean draft.

It is to be understood that "supply ships" shall include Army and Navy ammunition ships, refrigerator ships, distilling ships, repair ships, submarine tenders, and destroyer tenders, as well as Army and Navy vessels used to transport general Army and Navy supplies; and that "colliers" shall include Army and Navy vessels used to transport coal or fuel oil.

Art. XIX. The toll on warships, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, shall be based upon their tonnage of actual displacement at the time of their application for passage through the canal. The displacement tonnage of such warships shall be their displacement before the vessels have taken on such coal, fuel oil, stores, or supplies as may be purchased and taken on board after arrival at the canal for transit through the same.

Art. XX. "Warships" in the meaning of Articles XIX. to XXIV. shall be considered to be all vessels of war, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, as defined in Article I. Warships are vessels of Government ownership that are being employed by their owners for military or naval purposes.

Art. XXI. Every warship, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Art. I.) upon applying for passage through the Panama Canal shall, in order to facilitate the ascertainment of its mean draft, be anchored or placed at such station or location as shall be designated by the Governor of the Panama Canal or by the officials authorized to act for him.

Art. XXII. The commander of every warship, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Art. I.), applying for passage through the Panama Canal shall exhibit for examination by the Governor of the Panama Canal or by the officials authorized to act for the Governor of the Panama Canal an official document containing the vessel's curve of displacement, its curves for addition to displacement for change of trim, and a scale so arranged that the displacement at any given mean draft is shown. Such document or documents shall be issued and be certified as correct by competent authorities of the Government to which the vessel belongs.

Art. XXIII. The actual displacement of warships shall be determined from their official displacement scale and curves, and shall be expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds. Should the displacement scale and curves of a warship show or state the vessel's displacement tonnage in metric tons of 2,204.62 pounds, the tonnage so expressed shall be multiplied by 0.9842 for the purpose of converting the tonnage into tons of 2,240 pounds.

Art. XXIV. Should any warship, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Art. I.) apply for passage through the Panama Canal and, for reasons satisfactory to the Governor of the Panama Canal, not have on board the duly certified document or documents specified in Art. XXII., the Governor of the Panama Canal, or the officials authorized to act for him, shall then determine the displacement of the vessel, using such reliable data as may be available, or by taking such dimensions of the vessel and using such approximate methods as may be considered necessary and practicable. The displacement tonnage so determined shall be considered to be the displacement of the vessel.

RETURN OF SAILORS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Upon request of the Navy Department, the State Department, under date of Aug. 10, 1901, issued instructions to consular officers regarding enlisted men of the Navy left in foreign ports after their vessels have sailed, which instructions provide for the payment under certain conditions of transportation of such enlisted men and for the charging of such payments to Navy appropriations.

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the circular letter of instructions provide:

"A commanding officer of a naval vessel will not leave any of the crew in a foreign port without informing the United States consul, and if an enlisted man presents himself with the statement that he has been left and the consul not informed, such occurrence as a general rule may be accepted as the fault of the enlisted man, and in consequence he becomes a straggler or deserter and has no claims for assistance.

"The Navy Department desires no deserters at large either abroad or at home. All commanding officers of Navy vessels have instructions to furnish to United States consuls descriptive lists of all stragglers and deserters left in foreign ports, and the consul will have all such arrested, paying, if necessary, a reward of \$10 for the delivery of each, and, if practicable, return them to the vessel or vessels to which they belong, or to any other Navy vessel in nearby waters; if neither be practicable, then consuls will endeavor to arrange for such stragglers or deserters to work their passage on a merchant vessel bound to some United States port (preferably New York, Norfolk or Boston on the east coast, and San Francisco on the west coast). If this is not practicable steamer or second class passage will be secured for them by the first vessel leaving for a port in the United States.

"Consuls should inform the commanding officer of the

Navy vessel to which the men belong and the State Department, Washington, D.C. (for the information of the Navy Department), by cable or telegram of the action taken. If there be doubt as to the proper procedure he should request instructions by cable or telegram stating the circumstances.

These instructions are clear and specific. We republish them because they do not appear to be sufficiently understood, and neglect of them has enabled bogus man-of-war's men to secure transportation home. Consuls are advised that an enlisted man of the Navy who presents himself with a statement that he has been left by his vessel is to be considered a straggler or deserter without claim to assistance, unless the consul has been notified by the commanding officer of his vessel that he was left.

The Comptroller, in accordance with the above, considering a recent case brought to his attention, decides that consuls are not authorized to furnish transportation to stragglers or deserters to be charged to the Navy appropriations, except under the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy in this circular letter; and they are expressly directed to request instruction if in doubt as to proper procedure.

GEN. O'RYAN ON MILITARY PREPAREDNESS.

An interesting page article, giving a talk with Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, on "The Army War College and Military Preparedness," appears in the New York Tribune in its issue of Feb. 1. The Tribune prefacing the remarks of General O'Ryan speaks of the extraordinary compliment paid the state of New York by the War Department in allowing him to take the War College course at Washington, and points out that he is the only National Guard officer who has been permitted to do so.

"General O'Ryan," it adds, "is forty years old, has an expectancy of command of twenty-four years. He attended service schools of the Army and his record was such that General Wood decided he had the requisite preliminary training to take the course at the War College, of which Gen. Hunter Liggett is president. No major general in the Regular Army has taken this course. It would not be a good investment for the Government to put in the necessary time and energy on an officer who had remaining only a year or two of available service. For that reason, of the twenty-four officers who constitute the present class nearly all are colonels, lieutenant colonels or majors."

General O'Ryan said, in part: "The War College has two functions. It provides higher military education for specially selected officers and develops them for higher command in time of war, and it is the depository of military information and the place where war plans are prepared. Officers attending, in addition to the academic course, devote much time to the preparation of plans affecting the military preparedness of the Government to engage in war."

"The course involves extended map maneuvers or war games, with large bodies of troops operating over various terrains. The handling includes their supply, tactical conduct, the evacuation of the wounded from the field and all other details in time of war. The course also embodies extensive map problems and close studies of possible theaters of operations, including roads and railroads, rivers, population, resources of the country and all other considerations which later enter into the problem of success in campaigns."

"To enter upon such a course the officer must be a student and possess mental application and habits of study. He must have an accurate working knowledge of the tactics of all arms of the Service and a practical experience with the handling of military organizations in the field under the varying conditions of climate and terrain. A part of the course includes tactical rides and terrain rides. Another part includes staff rides in Maryland and Virginia, and for this purpose the War College maintains its own stable and a detachment of Cavalry to care for it. From this detachment the necessary orderlies are detailed. There is included a course on military geography and military history and the preparation of war diaries, which is thorough and complete. The last six weeks before graduation are spent in the field, studying the Civil War campaign in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. As this ride is based on exhaustive studies of these campaigns made in advance of the ride, it is a practical culmination of the theoretical work."

General O'Ryan speaks of the senselessness of sending raw troops into maneuver campaigns, and the necessity of progressive measures, and advanced military educational methods which he has inaugurated in the New York National Guard. In speaking of our lack of military preparedness, he says: "There are two beliefs in this country respecting military matters. One is that at the call a million patriots will spring to arms and will protect the interests of the Government, either in an offensive movement or in defense of the country. This is one belief that is pretty thoroughly grounded in our people."

"The other belief is held not only by the soldier, but the educated man who has read history, and that is that the military patriots would simply be food for powder. To bring this proposition home to the average person, let him imagine a well fed and prosperous business man with unlimited resources, social and commercial prestige, entering the prize ring with a tough, hard prizefighter whose resources consist of \$1 in the trousers which he has left in the locker room. Of what use are the resources, the business acumen, the social and commercial prestige of the prosperous citizen?"

"None. He's going to get his, and in about one minute after the bell rings. That is an exact, not exaggerated, picture of what would happen to the million patriots if they were pitted against a modern field army trained to the minute. The truth is that the million patriots could not even be concentrated. This Government could not provide the officers. It could not provide the non-commissioned officers. It has not the tentage, the ammunition, the bridge trains, the Field Artillery, the Cavalry, the signal companies, the field hospitals, ambulance companies and supply units, which are just as essential to our Army as the uppercuts, cross counters and hooks are to the prizefighters."

"The one million citizens would constitute an unwieldy mass of humanity, lacking not only training and equipment, but discipline and mobility. The trained field Army could beat them in detail. It would not, in fact, be a campaign, it would be an assassination on a big scale."

"How is it that our people—the most intelligent, perhaps, on earth—persist in this belief in their military invulnerability? The reason is not far to seek. The average man is so busy that he does not study history. He does not even read it after leaving public school. He is patriotic in an emotional way. He sums up a series of past events in one sentence and symbolizes it with a

phrase. Referring to the Revolutionary War, for example, he says: 'Yes—we licked 'em.' That's all."

THE CINCINNATI SCHOLARSHIP.

The Army and Navy Scholarship Committee of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, of which Miss Margaret P. Hillhouse, of New York city, is chairman, has recently made its annual report. The committee announces with pleasure the successful graduation last June of the fifth student of the scholarship, who received the degree of "M.S.," music having been her major subject. During the summer she became engaged, and was married in December to a young officer on duty at West Point. On the occasion of her wedding the board of managers, in the name of the society, presented her with a piece of silver suitably inscribed.

Her successor is the candidate of the Navy Relief Society, and was personally recommended by the Admiral of the Navy and the Surgeon General of the Navy. The daughter of a gallant officer distinguished in the Civil War, she is a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin, who was made an honorary member of the Cincinnati in 1789. She has entered Teachers' College to pursue the course in domestic art, including textiles, house decorations, needlework, etc., and the committee have every reason to believe that she will maintain the same high standard of character and work held by her predecessors in the Army and Navy Scholarship.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati maintain this scholarship in Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York city, for the daughter of an officer of the Regular Army or Navy, preferably of Cincinnati ancestry. Candidates are nominated annually as vacancies may exist and their names presented to the board of managers of the society, the appointment being made in time to have it announced to the faculty of the college by April 1. Vacancies are announced six months in advance and appear in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, being also communicated to the chairman of the Education Committee of the Army Relief Society and the Navy Relief Society. The scholarship was founded in 1906, \$3,000 being paid to the college for its maintenance. In addition the scholarship now provides an income of \$240 a year toward defraying the cost of maintenance.

GEN. CARTER ON MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

In his article in the February North American Review on "Intervention" Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., divides the subject into two parts, the rightfulness of intervention and our military ability to acquit ourselves properly of the duty should circumstances force the United States to send an army into Mexico. The essayist until a short time ago was in command of the 2d Division at Texas City, Texas. During the Texas mobilization in 1911 General Carter was in command of the Maneuver Division. Contiguity to the Mexican scenes of conflict has thus sharpened General Carter's appreciation of the realities involved in a campaign of active armed intervention. Our experiences in the Spanish War and later in putting down the insurrection in the Philippines, he holds, "have led us far afield, and the presence of part of our Army in quarters at Tientsin to-day, ready for summons to Peking, creates no concern in the public mind. We are in military occupancy of China on a small scale, because we fear the instability of the new republic, and not from motives of cupidity. Because of our course in Santo Domingo, Central America, Cuba, China and elsewhere we have accustomed ourselves to view intervention as excusable and necessary whenever our interests or those of humanity are at stake."

General Carter believes that we are prone to regard a government as stable only when capital may seek investment at reasonable rates of interest. "Nearly all the misunderstandings between nations in recent years are traceable to commercial rivalry or to failure to protect investments made by foreigners in the development or exploitation of other than their home country. It is this latter condition which for several years has caused the constant suggestion that our Government should intervene to restore order in Mexico, even though Americans and foreigners in that revolution-ridden country have generally opposed such action." In this statement General Carter takes no account of the vapors of those peace faddists who assert that wars and threats of war have been created by manufacturers of ammunition, armor plate and other military material. Admitting all the bad things that can be said of the conditions in Mexico resulting from the internecine strife, General Carter still feels that "we owe it to ourselves not to encourage or force public opinion looking to intervention because of the financial interests of our own or of other foreign subjects in Mexico." To him it seems possible that out of the existing struggles there may yet arise a great Mexican patriot who will open the eyes of his countrymen to the blessings of constitutional liberty. "We shudder," General Carter says, "at the reading of the crime of some Mexican peon while we ignore the incessant recitals of murders and violent crimes at our very doors." There is no doubt in the mind of General Carter that Americans generally are in full sympathy with the President in his efforts to induce the Mexicans to agree upon a proper solution of their internecine struggle. For a moment General Carter digresses to touch upon the Monroe Doctrine by saying that the United States has never called in question the right of any other nation to carry on hostile operations in Mexico for the redress of real grievances which it may have suffered. What this country has denied is the right of another nation to hold permanently any part of the country or to direct or control its political destiny by force.

Assuming that we may be forced to intervene with force General Carter gives a rapid summary of our military assets. The rifles of our Infantry and Cavalry have no superiors. The Field Artillery matériel has steadily improved, and there has been a great advance in accuracy and reliability of shooting. The fuse improvements now permit firing over our own troops with slight chances of accident. The Army is well fed, comfortably clothed and well equipped. The men are well trained, physically athletic and mentally resourceful. The General Staff Corps insures supervision of detail and co-ordination of effort. Large field supply depots have taken the place of widely separated storehouses. Latest model field ovens will supply bread of the best quality until troops move beyond the advance bases, and

when they march away they will have the best shoes that science has been able to devise. So far, then, as perfection of plans, equipment and character of officers and men there is little to be desired.

But there is a matter of serious concern, and that is the deficiency in numbers of organizations, as well as in the strength of existing units. The War Department has not at its disposal to-day a sufficient force to mobilize for field service one corps of three complete divisions without stripping the coast artillery fortifications. In some phases of preparedness we are as far from a practicable basis of action as in 1898, and in the event of war the nation would have to await the imperfect legislation brought forth in emergencies. We have no practicable Federal Volunteer Reserve, although the day may not be far distant when such a force will be created. General Carter closes by mentioning the duty we owe ourselves of being ready to meet our increasing obligations, and, if the occasion shall demand that we march into the territory of our neighbor to restore order, of being prepared "to execute the undesirable duty in a manner befitting a highly civilized and honorable people."

CIVILIAN TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

The Minneapolis Daily News of Jan. 7 published an article by Herbert Quick, entitled "Anarchy in the Philippines Is No Worse Than to Civilize Them with a Krag," which is so unfair to the Regular Army that it gave just and serious offense to Mr. John F. McGee, a distinguished attorney and counselor-at-law, of Minneapolis, Minn., whose son is an officer of the Army. Mr. Quick made much of the recent Carabao dinner at Washington as indicating that the Government could count on the Army only when it agreed with its policy, but that when that policy becomes offensive to the hates and prejudices of the Army there would be no whole-hearted co-operation on the part of our Army servants. To this Mr. McGee replies at length, saying with much else:

"The only persons whom I have ever known to attack the U.S. Army, outside of wars, were anarchists, socialists and the criminal classes generally. All persons who hate and denounce the Army may be conveniently thrown into two classes—those who are in the penitentiaries of the country and those who ought to be there, and who will be if they get their just deserts."

After reviewing somewhat critically the attitude of the Democratic party toward the Army Mr. McGee says:

"This statement needs to be qualified materially, because in the Democratic party will be found some of the best friends of the Army, and we have in the present Secretary of War a brilliant exception. From the beginning that Secretary Garrison has made and the comprehensive grasp of the military situation he has shown there is the promise of a record that will not suffer by comparison with that of any of the great men who have preceded him in the War Department."

"History records no instance in which the U.S. Army ever failed in its duty to its Government, either in times of peace or war. Even the briefest review of the history of the Regulars would be out of place in a communication of this kind."

"I may be pardoned if I exhibit personal feeling and resentment toward the author of the article referred to herein, and may also be pardoned for indicating why such feelings should exist on my part."

"A generation ago, when a young man of twenty-two, looking for a place to begin the work of life, I struck for the great Northwest. Reaching the end of the railroad, I took the stage and landed at a point 420 miles northwest of this city, on a military reservation, adjoining a military post, where there were ten Indians for one white man."

"Part of Custer's old 7th Cavalry and part of the 22d Infantry were there. There I first came in contact with the Regular Army, the organization that, through untold privations, hardships, suffering and death, opened the great Western plains to white civilization. You never will find a person who came in contact with the Regular Army under such circumstances who will not quickly resent any slur attempted to be cast upon that organization. Two of my children were born almost in the shadow of the fort. My first born I contributed to the Regular Army, and I have never heard it said that he failed in the full discharge of his duty or that he was lacking in supreme loyalty to his Government."

"Sixteen years after the war, at a court of inquiry, the question of the conduct of the Regular division at Five Forks was under examination. A question put by counsel to General Ayres in itself implies that if Ayres's division was made up of Regulars a charge of misconduct must necessarily be false, which in itself is about as high a compliment as could be paid to the Regular Army. I call attention to a question to and answer of General Ayres that ought to be carved in bold letters upon a monument to the Regular Army at the Capitol of the nation, and that monument ought to reach well up toward the sky."

"The question and answer are as follows:

"Q. Had you any of the Regulars of your division there?"

"A. No; the Regulars had been buried. I had Regulars—what was known as the Regular Division—before I went into the battle of Gettysburg. I left one-half of them there and buried the rest in the Wilderness. There were no Regulars left."

"There is something to my mind so weird, somber and picturesque about that answer that I think it will thrill any American in whose veins red blood flows, and ought to appear in every school history in this country. And yet over forty years elapsed after Gettysburg, during which more monuments were erected on that field than existed on all of the other battlefields of the world combined, before there was even a thought of putting one stone upon another to indicate that there was a Regular organization in that great battle, in which the 17th U.S. Infantry alone lost sixty-five per cent. of its strength in less than an hour in retrieving the disaster caused by the insubordination and ignorance of a political general that the exigencies of the war placed in command of the 3d Army Corps."

"In 1877, when the great strikes occurred throughout this country, and particularly at Chicago and Pittsburgh, the mob disarmed the Militia and shot them with their own guns."

"The Governor of Illinois notified President Hayes that the situation at Chicago had gotten beyond the control of the state government and appealed for Federal aid to protect life and property. General Sheridan was then on a tour of inspection in the West and received a telegram from the President stating the conditions

that existed at Chicago and ordering him to proceed to that point with troops at the earliest possible moment and restore order. In Chicago there were probably 25,000 rioters. There was no protection for life. The torch in the hands of the mob was disposing of property.

"Sheridan wired ahead to Fort Leavenworth, and three companies of Infantry, with a liberal supply of Artillery, were put in readiness, the tracks were cleared and the troops, with Sheridan in command, in short order reached Chicago. One hour after those three skeleton companies and the little five-foot-five soldier landed from the train in Chicago the torch was extinguished and not a rioter could be seen and not a shot was fired.

"In the great strike during the Cleveland administration the Regulars performed the same function in Chicago under General Miles, the greatest soldier who entered the Civil War from civil life, and who, if he were dropped out of a balloon, would land on his feet fighting.

"When a convulsion of nature desolated the great city of San Francisco the Regular was there in charge, and order and system obtained at once, without the necessity for slaughter. It was so well known what would happen if the law was not respected that the looter, the crook and the thief had no inclination to experiment.

"When the floods desolated the great state of Ohio last year the Regular again was on the scene, and the work of relief moved like a well lubricated Corliss engine. Sanity and sense characterized the conduct of the officer and enlisted man, as it always does.

"But why go on? That is the record of the Regular, recorded on every page of our history. He goes about his work without press agents or an organized press bureau, with a conscientious desire to discharge his full duty as he should, knowing all the time that in return he will receive nothing from a certain class in the community (of which Quick is one) but kicks, cuffs and sneers."

LETTERS OF GEN. U. S. GRANT.

At a sale of the collection of autograph letters, manuscripts and documents belonging to the late J. Remsen Lane, held at the Anderson auction rooms in New York city on Jan. 26, letters from Gen. U. S. Grant were among the most important items. One Grant letter, in which he announced his determination to his father to enlist, brought the highest figure. It sold to J. Ewing for \$910. Mr. Ewing also bought a Grant letter to Gen. W. T. Sherman for \$445. A Grant letter to General Sheridan went to Mr. Harris for \$190.

The enlistment letter is described as "a masterpiece of diction expressing almost curiously the strong feeling of a man given to few words." General Grant writes: "I have now been home near a week, but return to Springfield to-day. I have tendered my services to the Government and go to-day to make myself useful, if possible, from this until all our national difficulties are ended. During the six days I have been at home I have felt all the time as if a duty was being neglected that was paramount to any other duty I ever owed. I have every reason to be well satisfied with myself for the services already rendered, but to stop now would not do."

Another Grant letter written a few years earlier gives family news and speaks of a slave he owns: "I want the prospect of one day doing business for myself. There is a pleasure in knowing that one's income depends somewhat upon their own exertions and business capacity. * * * Mr. Dent thinks I had better take the boy he has given Julia along with me. He is a very smart, active boy. I can leave him here and get about three dollars per month for him now and more as he gets older," etc.

Among other important letters in the sale were some from Washington, Martha Washington, Lincoln, General Wolfe, General Greene, Cardinal Richelieu, Oscar Wilde, Byron, Napoleon, Mrs. Browning, Philip II., etc.

TENTATIVE CAVALRY DRILL ILLUSTRATED.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A few months ago we of the 10th, 11th and 15th Cavalry were trying out the tentative Cavalry drill in the famous Valley of the Shenandoah. Of course, we argued, advanced expert knowledge, etc., as to the handling of Cavalry; but at Winchester I never heard anything that approximated to the tirade of abuse against the new drill which has recently broken out in letters, anonymous and otherwise, in your JOURNAL. What is the row about anyhow?

Possibly this wonderful climate, the high altitude, the sight of a "dry farmer" cultivating a field of adobe strewn with rock, makes the momentous questions, single or double rank, squadrons or troops, rifle or saber, seem less acute here.

Why worry about being turned into "Franco-Prussian" cavalry; about charging; about losing initiative, jamming your knees, hurting your horses' hind legs; running over a field officer, forgetting to give commands, the wear and tear on the ambulances picking up the injured, or any of the wise and foolish reasons for not changing our Cavalry organization and drill?

The amount of vituperation launched against the Cavalry Board, the new drill and proposed organization ought to have made the new schemes perfectly clear to those who were not at Winchester; but, so it seems to me, and I was at Winchester, the authors of these spicy notes have, as a rule, feared reorganization, and instead of presenting their arguments against that have gone to great length to present the horrors of the double rank and the eye versus the ear.

Having commanded a squadron (four platoons, thirty-two men each) at Winchester from about July 22 until Oct. 3 I may be forgiven if I here present a few of my ideas in a modest effort to explain what the drill really is; and, if worry you must, worry about the reorganization, not the drill.

The majority of single rank advocates oppose the double rank because—

1. It is used abroad.

As well refuse to adopt the Marconi wireless, the Pasteur treatment, the silk hat or the English saddle.

2. They do not wish to charge in double rank.

Now we have a real reason. Very well. Then give the signal "Single rank." Your platoons will execute that in four seconds at a trot, or from squadron line in six or seven seconds. You then have a column of platoons of thirty-two men front, or, in the latter case,

128 men in line. Or the rear rank at a signal can fall back to any distance directed, and led by the file closer you have eight platoons in column of sixteen men each. (This movement is not prescribed in the drill book, but can easily be executed.)

3. It is dangerous for the rear rank.

How many rear ranks are there in a column of fours? Because there has been much talk about the column of platoons the unlightened may believe that that is the only possible formation in which the squadron can maneuver. Where you are forced or desire to move on a narrow front the squadron moves in column of fours, just as heretofore. Is that considered dangerous now? If moving in column (column of platoons) the rear rank can be directed by the chief of platoon or the file closer to drop back far enough to avoid riding blindly over obstacles. Because this was not always done at Winchester is no argument on what can be done.

4. The horses in the front rank are apt to be cut by the rear rank horses.

As a matter of fact very few horses were cut, and if the old column of fours had been galloped and run over the rough country the squadron line and column maneuvered over the casualties would have been as great. However, as stated heretofore, if your rear rank cannot ride let them fall back a yard or two more.

5. It does not lend itself to dismounted action as well as the single rank.

My experience leads me to believe that with an equal number of men the double rank squadron can dismount and open fire in the same or less time, from any formation, than the single rank troop. In dismounting there is no riding forward by the front or rear rank; they simply halt and dismount in ranks. Almost at once, from line, you have 128 men, less horseholders, on the firing line. From column of platoons each platoon (less horseholders) runs forward or to any flank. From column of squads (column of fours) the maneuver is identical in single or double rank.

The advantage over the single rank in these formations lies in the fact that the captain has in one case a line of only sixty-four men to direct, as against 128; or, in the case of the chief of platoon, only sixteen, as against thirty-two. All other things being equal, the short line will maneuver more quickly and keep together better than the long line.

6. It is not as flexible as the single rank.

Quite right. The one awkward movement (on paper) is the movement to the rear by platoons. This is a pretty drill movement, and it is really astonishing how quickly and easily the platoons of sixteen men front do come about even at the gallop. We had no trouble with it at Winchester, but I freely confess that it is not a very practical movement at the gallop. The fixed position of the squads has been a great bone of contention. Personally I found it worked splendidly in practice, and we tried every conceivable movement to test its weak points; but it would not be at all difficult to train a platoon to form line from column or column from line on whichever squad happened to be in front or on the right.

After nearly three months' trial I fail to see the disadvantage of the double rank. While in double rank you lose nothing of value you had in the single rank; but if you need the single rank for any purpose, why, get into it.

However, you gain in the double rank at least one point that the single rank can never give you. It enables one man to lead many easily, quietly.

While in Washington my provisional squadron, 128 men, drilled on a polo field (I hope the members of the polo club have ceased to hate us). We executed practically every movement prescribed in the new drill, maneuvered almost entirely at a gallop, and never once ran off the limits of the polo field, except to take some hurdles located off the limits of the ground. Can any single rank squadron do that?

What we want and need in the Cavalry are big troops; 150 men each, one captain, two lieutenants. We can deduct the cooks, horseholders, special duty men, etc., and then prepare for war with at least something more than 100 men. A lieutenant, if he is worth anything, ought to have a command from the day he joins until he retires. Give him half a troop (seventy-five men) to train, clothe and prepare for war. He has a job then; he has something to do. You can judge his worth from the result of his work. What does a lieutenant in a troop with three officers do now? Odds and ends. Isn't that so?

Don't paw the air about the reduction or the reorganization of the Cavalry and then launch into print about the new drill. They are really entirely separate. It is a simple matter to criticize; quite another thing to offer a remedy or plan that the majority of Cavalry officers will accept; and the following suggestion is made in probably a vain hope that it may lead to some plan that will be acceptable. I strongly believe in a Cavalry reorganization. Regardless of one's belief in the prime use of cavalry, our twelve small troops represent a pure waste of energy. It is a waste of military knowledge for three officers to train a troop of seventy-one men and an actual drill troop of possibly fifty men. Any drill-master worthy of the name can instruct double that number. How absurd it is now: three officers, six sergeants, six corporals, fifteen instructors and assistants, to instruct—what? If you are lucky, about thirty-five men.

Now why not have nine troops, three squadrons, a depot troop, a machine-gun troop; the band, N.C. staff and orderlies as an organization under an officer not the adjutant, and keep the officers we have now? Increase each of the nine troops to 150 men; use the double rank and the new drill. A squadron would have a theoretical strength of 450 men, with twelve officers. If you believe the prime object of the Cavalry is to launch man and horse against the enemy with the saber, why, here you have a small, compact human projectile—shoot it!

If in the years to come the mounted soldier is to do better work with the pistol and rifle, then the regiment, numerically, amounts to something; 1,350 men, with a machine-gun troop, dismounted behind cover, represents a force to be reckoned with. In offense the galloping advance of a big regiment, carrying the rifle forward to the decisive phase of an action, using the speed of the horse to offset the conspicuousness of the target, again must be reckoned with.

Why are our troops not better trained? Every troop officer in the Service knows it is because the troop commander can't get hold of his men often enough to train them. Barracks and stables must be cared for, the post telephone system must be attended to, etc., and then comes guard duty—the useless, everlasting guard duty. With large troops we will have a troop left to train after the absolutely necessary deductions are made.

A depot troop is badly needed. This troop should remain with the regiment during peace, and could be made the most useful unit in a regiment. Having as-

signed to it four or five officers and a number of experienced non-commissioned officers, it could train all remounts and recruits. In war time it would, of course, be separated from the regiment. The theory of increasing a troop of seventy men to one hundred in war time is, in my opinion, utter nonsense—thirty new men, thirty untrained horses. I suppose the newcomers are expected to absorb military knowledge over night. What they will do is probably to develop measles or mumps, while the untrained remounts will get thoroughly kicked and bitten up by their equine comrades, to the exquisite joy and contentment of the harassed farrier and troop commander.

Speak up, cavalrymen! Are you capable of training and leading 150 mounted men? As majors, couldn't you do the same with 450 men, commanded by nine energetic juniors? As colonels, will the command be too much for you? Won't you be able to command three squadrons, assisted by three majors, nine captains, eighteen lieutenants?

If I am mistaken, and our field officers believe a nine troop regiment too large for them to handle under war conditions, then when war threatens detach one squadron from each of our regiments; add to each detached Regular squadron a Militia or Volunteer squadron. By this arrangement we would have fifteen regiments of six big troops each (13,500 Regular Cavalry) and fifteen regiments of six big troops each (6,750 Regulars and 6,750 Volunteers).

It is evident that the combination of Regular and Volunteer will more readily become efficient than the inexperienced Volunteer regiment.

However, whatever reorganization is recommended, let us urge the big troop—the troop that makes for efficiency, that keeps an officer up to the mark, that is really and actually a troop, not a squad of men.

CONRAD S. BABCOCK, Capt., 10th Cav.

DOUBLE RANK FOR THE CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We were very much pleased to see the reasons advanced by a correspondent in your issue of Jan. 24 for the double rank; it makes us (captains) resigned for the loss of our commands. The points which particularly appealed to our judgment were:

First—"To easier control by its leaders, especially the colonel of a regiment of 1,200 sabers." We can almost see the brave man in front of his regiment as he flaps his wings—arms, I should say—and dies at the enemy; behind him comes a line of orderlies and field officers, and they lead the double rank squarely through the enemy's lines. Of course, if the general is present he leads his colonels. No wonder the double rank succeeds, for the enemy's lines have been pierced, confused and amazed by our leaders before the solid *en bloc* mass reaches them.

Second—"It is perfectly evident that a horse falling in the front rank will cause no confusion in the rear rank, especially if the lines are moving at top speed with perfect cohesion. The fact is too evident to merit discussion."

Third—"It would be a shame to have to rewrite our present Drill Regulations. Everyone is so well pleased with them and considers them such a model of excellence."

Fourth—"We must take off our hats to the European experts and their five hundred years or more of study. Just look what they did for the French in the war of 1870 and marvel at the progress they had made since the time of Napoleon. And their cavalry, was it not sublime?"

Let us not be selfish in this wonderful discovery, but share it with our less fortunate brothers. The Infantry company is not nearly large enough. It ought to be at least 250 strong. Double up, brothers, double up; but don't laugh.

It is a great thing to be versatile, and if the occasion should arise we can be Dutch against the Dutch, French against the French, and common old every-day U.S. against the Mexicans.

CAPTAIN MAY B. PERHAPS.

HOW TO RECRUIT FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There has been much written and said regarding the question of recruiting for the Army and Navy recently, and few seem to have considered any other plan than to provide for the immediate requirements of the Service. As there is no immediate prospect of using an Army or Navy, why should the entire thought evolve about the immediate present? I believe the future of the Service can be easily provided for, and at less expense than the present system is costing the Government.

The greatest expense attached to this Government, both national and state, is that of educating the young. Most states have the law known as "compulsory education," which requires every child between certain ages to attend schools maintained by the Government. This is accredited as a "necessary and beneficial expense." If the expense of educating the young men of the country devolves upon the Government, why not let that education accrue to the benefit of the Government?

Let the National Government, assisted by the states, support a school in each state where any and all branches are taught, from agriculture to theology. Let all young men, who otherwise would not have the opportunity of educating themselves, as well as any who desired to avail themselves of the privilege, attend these schools with the understanding that a thorough military or naval training would be required, as well as a stated period of service after graduation in either the Army or Navy.

To illustrate: Let a boy of fourteen years, or from fourteen to seventeen years, enter one of these schools. The usual course of from two to four years would graduate him at from eighteen to twenty years of age. Then require him to serve in the Army or Navy for two to two and one-half years. This would turn over to civil life the young man at about twenty-two years of age, just in the prime of life as to entering life's vocations, and at the same time the Government would have in reserve a man equipped with all the essentials for military or naval duty, covering a period of twenty-two to twenty-three years, or from the age of the man at the expiration of his service to the age of forty-five years, as usually computed at present as the limit of age for military duty.

Then there would be this great incentive for harder work while in these schools. Let the men of greatest ability and best qualifications at the expiration of his actual school term be appointed to the Military or Naval

Academy for the special training for officers, as is now done.

The establishment of such schools would entail some expense at the start; but after once established the annual cost would not exceed the present cost of recruiting alone, and there is no doubt that at the end of the first school term there would be several thousand well trained men for service, and as each future year's demands grew the available material from graduates would exceed the demand.

When we consider the fact that these young men are being educated any way we must concede that the expense attached thereto under this method would be nil; but the Government would derive the benefit of service without cost over and above that now necessary for such education.

This would also do away with the prejudice that now exists against the Service, and could in no way be deemed as compulsory service, as entries in the schools would be voluntary, with full understanding of the required service upon graduation.

Whatever the expense or prejudice, this system would fill our Army and Navy with well educated, well developed young men, and fill the country with well trained soldiers and seamen available and capable of meeting the greatest demands of the country.

LEOF M. HARDING, Capt., U.S.M.C.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 21, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems to me that one of the drawbacks to the present scheme is that there is no chance for retirement from the reserve. If they would allow all men, physically fit, who have served three years in the Army and received a good discharge, to enlist in the reserves with the privilege of retiring after thirty years, counting service spent with the colors and on reserve, with the retired allowances of a private or the rank held by them if retired from service with the colors, I am of the opinion that we would have a large reserve in a short time. Men could be re-enlisted in reserve or with the colors at the end of each three years.

Another thing that would help would be the retiring of men who become physically unfit, in the line of duty, for further service, instead of discharging them on surgeon's certificate as is done now. Many men remain or come into the Service to retire, take it up as a profession, in order to be sure of an income in their old age, and many more would if they were sure they would receive enough to live on if they were crippled in the Service, and in many cases the pension given is not enough and a man's relatives or friends have to help support him.

The two-cent mileage is another feature that keeps down enlistments; a man traveling from San Francisco to New York cannot do so, in any comfort, on either the second class ticket or two cents per mile. Every man who stays out of the Service now knocks it to a hundred others, civilians, who ask his advice. Let's economize elsewhere than at the expense of the poor officer or enlisted man who give up a good deal to serve their country and stand ever ready to give their lives to its cause.

F. R.

THE MEXICAN REFUGEES.

Marfa, Texas, Jan. 27, 1914.

Some sixty wounded, who were left behind in the Red Cross Hospital at the time the Mexican federal army started on its march from Presidio to Marfa, are to reach the latter place on Tuesday, Jan. 27. There remain at Presidio only about forty more Federals, all suffering either from wounds or from severe illness. It is hoped to get them to Fort Bliss by the middle of February.

The following United States troops and officers were directly concerned with receiving and disarming of the Federals at Presidio on Jan. 10, 1914: Major M. M. McNamee, 15th Cav., commanding; Troop A, 14th Cav., Capt. Charles C. Winnia and Lieut. Richard B. Barnitz; Troop C, 14th Cav., Lieut. Clifton R. Norton; Troop E, 15th Cav., Capt. Richard B. Going and Lieut. Welton M. Modisette; Troop I, 15th Cav., Capt. Ben Lear, jr., and Lieut. William H. Cowles; Troop L, 15th Cav., Capt. Casper H. Conrad and Lieut. I. S. Martin; Troop M, 15th Cav., Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan.

All of these troops, except Troop E, 15th Cav., formed the escort for the Mexican army on its march to Marfa. Troop E remained at Presidio to take charge of the wounded at that place. Captain Lear was adjutant of the command and Lieutenant Martin the supply officer, while the Medical Corps was represented by Capt. William A. Duncan and Lieuts. Fred R. Burnside and Sidney L. Chappell. Troop K, 15th Cav., with Capt. G. W. Moses, Lieut. John Cocke, 15th Cav., and Lieut. Everett Collins, 14th Cav., were at Marfa and kept the Presidio "armies" supplied with rations and forage.

Three children were born and one died during the march. The only person unable to complete the march was the mother of the child that died. She was left at Shafter. Upon arrival at Marfa General Mercado and many other Federal officers were profuse in their thanks to the officers and men of the American forces for the kind treatment received by them.

A total of 4,849 adult prisoners were shipped out of Marfa on the nights of Jan. 20 and 21. Nine hundred and thirty-three horses, 366 mules and 463 burros, belonging to the Federal forces, were turned over to the Customs authorities at Marfa. These were later turned over to the Mexican Consul for sale.

MORE ABOUT TEXAS CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On Jan. 3 a correspondent wrote that it was believed that rumors of dissatisfaction among the troops at Texas City seem to originate largely from other towns of Texas that wish the troops stationed there. This may be partly true, for what town would not be glad to have its pocket-books fattened to such an extent? Certainly Texas City is making the most of its golden opportunities. But the correspondent has been apparently not entirely informed. The writer has existed in Texas City nearly seven months, and during that time has heard a great deal of discontent among the troops stationed there. This is shown by the number of discharged men who are not re-enlisting. Everyone who can go on leave or furlough, as the monotony of the place is unspeakable, especially after nearly a year of it. The prices of house rent are ridiculous and exorbitant, and most of us are not allowed

commutation of quarters, though the troops have been here since the first of last March. In answer to nearly every complaint the reply is almost invariably an allusion to the wonderful health of the command. Quite true! But is it possible that Texas City is to be utilized as an indefinite health resort for the 2d Division? If so, the health resort in question bids fair to develop into an asylum for the insane. May the "powers that be" soon order us back to our own firesides before such an alarming situation comes to pass!

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

FINANCES OF BORDER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to amplify a little the views of the fellow sufferer who in last week's issue of the JOURNAL reminded you that, although we are willing to stay here in Galveston and Texas City for the rest of our natural lives if the powers that be so decree, we most decidedly object to being told in the columns of our own organ that we like it. The following is a practically complete report of the financial situation in which one teniente finds himself when the January pay day comes around. After reading it perhaps somebody can tell why the goats are getting deeper into debt each month down here. This is "How the other half lives":

Rent of small five-room house, poorly furnished.....	\$45.00
Insurance (this item comes every three months).....	30.00
Groceries.....	20.00
Meat.....	6.00
Vegetables.....	2.00
Ice.....	1.50
Milk and cream.....	2.50
Noonday meal in camp.....	5.00
Striker.....	2.50
Washing (colored lady four times a month).....	4.00
Laundry.....	2.00
Water bill.....	.60
Electric light bill in camp.....	.50
Club bill in camp.....	1.00
Infantry Association dues, 1914.....	2.00
Military Service Institute dues, 1914.....	2.50
Professional books: "Company Training," Haking; "Technique Modern Tactics".....	4.20
Magazines, papers, etc.....	1.70
"Movies" twice a week, self and wife.....	1.60
Carfare.....	2.00
Post exchange bill, shoe polish, Bull Durham, etc.....	1.25
Postage and stationery.....	1.25
Telephone dues in camp.....	.25
Telephone in house.....	3.00
Repairs to bicycle.....	1.50
One pair marching shoes.....	3.05
One new O.D. shirt.....	2.59
Savings bank (ironclad rule of family).....	5.00
	\$154.49

Rate of pay, \$155.83.

PORRECITO.

PECANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the late 70's Captain Cunningham commanded Fort Lonesome and Company Q. The pecans were ripe and the command had been gathering them for a month or more during which there had not been a single drill. The inspector, a personal friend of the Captain's, arrived and the command was turned out for drill. The company made a very poor showing.

The inspector said, "Captain, your company does not know its drill."

The Captain replied, "Yes, that is so, but they do know how to pick pecans to beat h—l."

This story is familiar to about every officer in the Infantry, but I wonder how many of us have ever studied out to what extent we are picking pecans.

Is it not true that the most important duty before the Infantry to-day is: The systematic and thorough illustration of tactical principles and action by training methods which shall be so clear and simple that any man can see just what they mean for any sized command. The Infantry is on an expansion basis whether it likes it or not. This means Infantry officers must be prepared to train new men in bulk.

Is there anything going to be needed more than a field training method that you know has no false motions or wasted action in it? This field training method must be one that is applicable to any size command. It must be one that has a beginning and an end. It must be so definite that you can state your training status as exactly as if you were balancing a set of books.

Have you ever known a command that knew its tactical work with the familiarity with which they knew their drill?

Can the average officer pick out a tactical tangle as quickly and surely as he can a drill tangle?

Do you do much pecan picking?

INFANTRY.

NO COLD FEET IN IDAHO GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Kindly permit me to say a few words in reply to an article "Views of the National Guard Subaltern," by a Guardsman as appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 24. He is indeed a brave "Guardsman," and I would not be surprised to see him retract his statements in the next issue of the JOURNAL. I hope that he is not court-martialed for expressing his views on National Guard matters.

I heartily agree with the "Guardsman's" statements. I do not desire to be a reserve for the Regular Army and we do not care to place ourselves under Federal control; serious things might happen to us if the United States should go to war with a foreign country. I believe the situation would be this; all members of the National Guard would be compelled to take up arms against the "horrid foreign foe." Our wish is to remain strictly a state force, and the state laws should be carefully framed so that we could be ordered out for parades and reviews only, and these formations should not be during inclement weather. Of course, we are glad to have our government fit us out with uniforms, equipment, etc., and we do not desire anyone to think that we are afflicted with "cold feet." You will always find us ready to go to the front, that is, when we get good and ready, and it is likely that we will have to take a few shots of grape juice to stimulate our nerves. I have served several years in the National Guard of this state as a company officer, and I am also well acquainted with all of the officers of the Guard and many of the

enlisted men of this state, and everyone "heartily" disagrees with me as to what the Guard desires. The National Guard of this state, myself excepted, have been preparing themselves for field service and they are not afraid of Federal control and are ready to give up their business at any time in answer to the country's call, and they also desire to be more than the frame work of a Volunteer organization. They wish to be the whole structure. As I understand, the "Guardsman" would have the frame work of the Volunteer organization made up of the National Guard, and I suppose the covering for this structure would be "political planks." Structures similar to these were erected during the Spanish-American War and I have heard it said that they were gloriously rotten.

Brother Guardsman, I am sending you a roster of the officers of the National Guard of this state and I hope you will write direct to the subalterns and show them where we are drifting, and I am sure you will get this much satisfaction; their replies will be so hot that they will warm your feet, and I believe cold feet is the most serious ailment that we have.

WOODSON JEFFREYS, Major, Q.M. Corps,
National Guard of Idaho.

THE BLOODY ANGLE.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 28, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a frequent reader of your valuable JOURNAL permit me to appeal to you for information regarding questions that relate to scenes on the battlefields of Gettysburg and Spottsylvania during the Civil War. In the publication "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" by the Century Company, New York, we find an account of the battle of Spottsylvania wherein reference is made to what was then known as "The Bloody Angle." In that battle the point to be assaulted was a salient of field works on the Confederate center where the line broke off at an angle of ninety degrees to about the length of a brigade. The desperate struggle for the mastery of the angle continued throughout the day and that part of the battlefield was afterwards known as "The Bloody Angle."

During the recent semi-centennial celebration of the battle of Gettysburg and frequently subsequent thereto, both by the press and visitors thereat, reference has been made to a part of the battlefield of Gettysburg as "The Bloody Angle"; on this point we find a letter from the War Department as follows: "War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct. 7, 1913. Mr. G. T. Mathews, 93 Water street. Dear sir: The location on the battlefield of Gettysburg now known as 'The Bloody Angle' is the scene of Pickett's charge in the battle, and it is well known that there is also a 'bloody angle' at Spottsylvania. No doubt there were also similar designated locations on other battlefields, but this department has no data available from which any definite statement concerning the subject can be made. George Andrews, The Adjutant General."

The question arises on what formation of troops or of field works can the term "Bloody Angle" be applied to that part of the battlefield referred to in the Adjutant General's letter above quoted? Was there any similarity to the situation as that of Spottsylvania? While the troops of General Pickett's Division were in that famous charge there is good reason for believing that he did not lead the troops in the charge that bears his name, and is so frequently mentioned as such by his admirers. That question has been under discussion before, and on that point I might refer to General Longstreet's letter, his superior officer, who, when appealed to, wrote as follows: "Gainesville, Ga., July 28, 1889. G. B. Lamar, esq., Jacksonville, Fla. My dear sir: Your favor of the 23d inst. was duly received and noted; referring to your inquiry I will say that General Pickett rode in advance of his division as it marched to the assault of Gettysburg on the 3d of July, 1863. When it became probable that his own troops would open fire he retired to his tactical position in the rear of the division. Very truly yours, James Longstreet."

Certainly the charge was one of the most remarkable in the history of warfare, but if Pickett was not at the head of it why say he was? Give the credit to the splendid soldiers who did lead it, to Pettigrew, to Kunker and to Armistead, who went in front of their troops and laid down their lives in defense of their cause. There should be no false sentiment in this matter. Honor to those to whom honor is due.

R. J. JONES.

OBJECTS TO PREMIUM ON BOND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a member of the Quartermaster Corps, I want to join with Capt. Gordon Robinson, of the Coast Artillery, in protesting against paying \$10 annual premium for an official bond, and for the following reasons: Officers of the other Staff Corps—Engineers, Ordnance, Signal and Medical—perform much the same duties, so far as expending money is concerned, as we do, and in many instances millions of dollars are involved, but simply because a poor law doesn't include them they are exempt from furnishing a bond. If they can expend millions without a bond so should we.

Further: Of the six officers on duty at my depot only one is disbursing money, the other five not being responsible or accountable for a penny. Other officers in the building expending Uncle Sam's money do it without a bond, but then they are not in the Q.M. Corps, yet we all have to put up a part of our pay to furnish a bond, which is simply a source of revenue for bonding companies and is no benefit to the United States or ourselves. It really is a waste of good pay.

Q.M. OFFICER.

In December last the local chapter D.A.R., of Lexington, Mo., wrote to Mrs. William C. Story, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, requesting that she send greetings as a representative of the body of which she is the head to the soldiers on duty on the Mexican border. In response Mrs. Story sent the following communication:

A message to our brave men in the Army and Navy:
"Strong child of dreams, beyond us are the stars
Lose not thy faith nor hope nor mastery,
Forget the sounds of turmoil and strange wars,
Look up, above thee in eternity."

(RHYS CARPENTER.)

From the Women at Home, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., sent a telegram on Feb. 3 to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the border forces, informing him of the President's proclamation lifting the embargo on shipment of arms into Mexico from the United States. General Bliss was instructed to notify all officers in command of detachments of troops along the border, and advise them that the proper shipment of arms is no longer to be interfered with by the United States soldiers. It is not expected that there will be any important change in the disposition of the forces on the border at present as a result of the President's order. It is thought possible that the tedious patrols of the boundary line may be reduced and the troops permitted to concentrate in their regular posts.

The work of rushing arms and ammunition to Mexico by enterprising American dealers to all who care to purchase them is going merrily on. Orders were placed on Feb. 5 for 1,500,000 rounds of Mauser seven millimetre ammunition and 10,000 Mauser rifles with the Bannerman Company, of New York, to be delivered as soon as possible. The ammunition will be rushed to Juarez by express and sent to the front at Torreon. The ammunition stores in El Paso have been cleaned out of ammunition and rifles, it is reported, and not a rifle or cartridge could be bought in that city Feb. 5. At Brownsville, Texas, a brass band escorted the first wagon load shipped across the bridge at Matamoros. Records in the custom houses show that a total of \$700,000 worth of implements of war have been shipped to El Paso since the embargo was placed on munitions to Mexico. This includes 23,230 rifles and 5,933,000 rounds of ammunition. In addition to this there has been much shipped to El Paso of which no record was made, as it was hidden in adobe houses and smuggled across.

The El Paso Morning News reports that the code of warfare of civilized nations is being studied by Gen. Francisco Villa and his officers, and its precepts will be observed by the constitutional army in the future. The book was presented to General Villa by Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., commander of the American forces at El Paso. General Villa had one of his assistants translate it, and has issued an order that the whole book be reprinted in Spanish and distributed among his officers. When the ethics of modern warfare have been fully studied by Villa's officers the commander intends to force his men to abide by them in every fight in which they take part. Already the book has had its effect. One of its chapters deals with the treatment of prisoners who have been captured on the battlefield, and with the treatment of wounded. General Villa has ordered that prisoners and wounded be shown every consideration and that their lives be spared. Only men, he says, who have turned repeatedly from one side to the other, and who are classed as traitors, shall be executed. Federal officers, who in the past have been executed by the constitutionalists whenever they were taken prisoner, from now on will be held as prisoners of war. The following are some of the requirements of the convention between the United States and other Powers respecting the laws and customs of war on land signed at The Hague Oct. 18, 1907. Mexico was among the forty-three states joining in this convention, including those of Europe, Asia and South America. Prisoners of war must be humanely treated and their rights to their personal property respected. They cannot be confined except as an indispensable measure of safety, and must be paid for whatever work they may do for the public service, private persons or on their own account. The government having them in custody is charged with maintaining them on the same footing as their own troops. It is forbidden to kill or wound an enemy treacherously, or when he has surrendered at discretion; to destroy or seize the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war. To pillage a town or place, even when taken by assault, is prohibited. Pillage is formally forbidden. A community shall not be punished for acts of individuals. These are some of the regulations now governing civilized warfare, as agreed to by all the leading Powers of the world.

Captain Russell, U.S.N., in command of the South Carolina at Port au Prince, reports to Rear Admiral Badger that he attended a meeting of the combined diplomatic corps Jan. 30 and that all present are co-operating in a friendly manner. He has sent the remainder of the South Carolina's marine guard ashore to the American Legation. Former President Oreste has been transferred from the German cruiser Vineta to the German passenger steamer Prince Eitel Frederick and has left Hayti. Everything quiet. Some candidates for the presidency are reported preparing to march on Port au Prince and expected to arrive in a few days. A telegram from Commander Bostwick at Cape Haytien states that Theodore proclaims himself head of the revolution and is preparing to march on Port au Prince with 500 men. Reports to the Navy Department Feb. 5 announced that detachments had been landed at Port au Prince by British and French warships to join the American and German forces already stationed in the Haytian capital to protect the lives and property of foreigners. The French armored cruiser Condé reached the port Feb. 4. Capt. Russell reported Feb. 5 that all was quiet at Port au Prince. Eighty men were landed from the U.S.S. Nashville at Cape Haytien Feb. 5 to suppress disorders in the city. The diplomatists and the consular corps sent the request for bluejackets to Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, commanding the Nashville. Soon after the men had landed a request was sent to the gunboat for another detachment, since eighty men were considered too small a number to adequately protect the town from pillage. The center of the Haytian revolt on Feb. 5 had shifted from Port au Prince to Cape Haytien.

Further hearings on the proposal to have the Government take over independent oil fields in Oklahoma and construct a pipe line to the Gulf of Mexico to conserve a fuel supply to the Navy were held Feb. 4 at the Interior Department before Commissioner Sells, of the Indian Office, and Lieutenant Commander Boyd, of the Navy, designated by Secretaries Lane and Daniels to make the inquiry. A. E. Watts and F. A. Gillespie, of Tulsa, Okla., appeared in favor of the plan. Figures were submitted showing that in the last fiscal year the Government used 400,000 barrels of oil and that 700,000 were estimated for the next fiscal year. Lieutenant Commander Boyd said in another year, under normal peace conditions, 1,000,000 or more barrels would be necessary. The Government is to-day paying \$1.39 a

barrel at Port Arthur and an increase in price is expected. On a 1,000,000-barrel basis of consumption, it was estimated that the Government might produce oil at a profit of sixty-seven cents a barrel. It was suggested that an appropriation of \$500,000 be recommended for the purpose of obtaining leases of oil lands and of maintaining a supply of fuel adequate for the Navy's consumption. Later the board will proceed to Tulsa and other Oklahoma oil centers and hear the testimony of experts regarding the practicability of the Government engaging in oil refining. The board will also make a personal investigation of the oil lands.

About one year ago the Greek government held a competition for a battleship and six torpedoboats. English, German, French, Austrian, Italian and American firms competed. The successful bid was presented by a German shipbuilder with American guns and armor plate. Furthermore, the Greek government had purchased four large destroyers completing in England, and which were also armed with guns of American manufacture. This meant that practically all of the modern Greek fleet was carrying American guns and armor plate. Knowing this, most people read with surprise the announcement a few months ago that a British naval mission, consisting of eighteen officers, headed by Admiral Karr, had been sent by the British government to reorganize the Greek navy. The significant statement appeared in the announcement that the British government had insisted on the mission having executive power, and the mission seems to have lost no time in exercising this power, as orders have been privately placed with English shipbuilders for a cruiser and four torpedo vessels. Not only have the British naval mission eliminated all firms except British, but they have asked the Greek government to censor the Greek press and permit nothing to be published concerning orders placed by the government for war material. This is what might be called an example of sterling diplomacy.

The British committee arranging for the celebration of the centenary of peace between the United States and the British Empire held a meeting on Feb. 4 at the Mansion House, London, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor of London and with the Duke of Teck in the chair. Speeches were made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Premier Asquith, Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington. A cablegram from Secretary of State Bryan expressing the sympathy of himself, of President Wilson and of the Cabinet with the object of the celebration was read. Premier Asquith said that neither the British nor the American Government was officially participating in the program of the celebration, because both felt that the movement should be a spontaneous act of the peoples of the two countries. He said that the Treaty of Ghent had been one of the most successful diplomatic instruments in the history of the world, adding: "I do not exaggerate when I say that if the controversies which in the intervening century have aroused from time to time deep feelings between the two peoples, excited strong resentments and led to a great effusion of diplomatic dialectics had taken place between any other two peoples of the world they would in all probability have led to the effusion of blood."

Another move to do away with the causes of friction between the United States and Japan has been made in the formation of the Japanese Franchise League with headquarters at 395 Broadway, New York. The president is H. Ohashi and the Secretary E. S. Hoyt. The announcement of the purposes of the League says that the refusal of the right of citizenship to the Japanese is the foundation of many other discriminations, the California alien land bill being one of the most conspicuous. While the League recognizes the right of the American Government to legislate as it sees fit regarding these questions, it asks that the laws apply equally to all foreigners, instead of singling out the Japanese. It must be obvious to those interested in this movement that such an agitation as they propose to undertake will stimulate the Chinese to take similar action until ultimately the United States will find itself, if these agitations succeed, without any racial limitations as to citizenship. Whether the Americans will consent to this wide open door to citizenship is a question, but there can be no doubt that the educative processes that will lead to the elimination of all race distinctions will be long and tedious.

The United States Naval Institute has announced its annual award of prizes for essays on naval subjects. The first prize was won by Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., whose subject was "The Great Lesson from Nelson for To-day." The motto of the essay was "Intelligent co-operation is of infinitely more value than mechanical obedience." The first prize is a gold medal of the institute, life membership and \$200 in cash. The following essays received honorable mention: "One Principle and Modern Applications," "The combat is real warlike activity, everything else is only auxiliary," by Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox, U.S.N.; "Naval Policy as It Relates to the Shore Establishment," "The interests of the nation predominate all others," by Capt. John Hood, U.S.N.; "Military Preparedness," "Given to strong delusions, wholly believing a lie, ye saw that the land lay fenceless, and ye let the months go by, waiting some easy wonder, hoping for some saving sign," by Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, U.S.N.

The sale of the library of the late Major William H. Lambert, U.S.V., of Philadelphia, has brought to light some interesting letters of William Makepeace Thackeray, giving a curious insight into the character of this distinguished author in connection with his hopeless passion for Mrs. Brookfield, the wife of one of his friends. Aside from these and other interesting material, Major Lambert's library contained an extraordinarily valuable collection of Lincolniana, of which he had been a diligent collector for many years. The catalog of his library contains a handsome likeness of Major Lambert which also appears in a volume giving the account of the memorial service at the Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, on the occasion of Major Lambert's funeral on June 16, 1912. In an address on that occasion Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, former Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, who had been for forty years in continual association with him, said: "I have known many men, but I never met a man in my life who ex-

emplified more of the sublime qualities of Christianity, charitableness, and unselfishness than Major William Harrison Lambert."

The Auditor refused to allow Major Robert W. Rose, 12th Inf., payment for forage and transportation for a horse two inches below the standard in height. It was held that the regulation as to height does not apply to field officers, and the Comptroller says: "The law and regulations recognize the right of Major Rose to forage, bedding and shoeing for his authorized mount or mounts when actually kept by him in service when on duty and where he is on duty, but when we consider the purposes for which military officers are required to be mounted and the Government assumes the expense of the maintenance of said mounts, I think any fair interpretation of the law contemplates that said officers will be so suitably mounted as to enable them to perform their several duties before becoming entitled to the benefits of the law. In this case there is nothing to show that Major Rose was not mounted in a manner which enabled him suitably to perform his military duties. Upon the facts appearing I am of opinion that reimbursement may be made to appellant as claimed by him in the sum of \$14.50, which amount is allowed upon revision, and certificate of differences will issue accordingly."

Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker, U.S.N., has been detailed as naval adviser for the Cuban government. For a number of years an Army officer has been serving in the same capacity with land troops in Cuba, but this is the first officer of the Navy who has been detailed to Cuba. Lieutenant Parker was in Washington Feb. 3 to interview the Cuban Minister, and after spending several days at the Department left for his new post. Cuba has no battleships, but she is putting into service quite a formidable fleet of small gunboats, and probably has the strongest "navy" of any island country. It is understood that the Cuban government is anxious to increase the efficiency of the personnel of its navy by adopting American methods. A more capable young officer could not have been selected than Lieutenant Parker.

The status of regiments on duty in Hawaii is still undetermined. It has not yet been decided to localize the mobile Army in Hawaii. If it is localized none of the regiments will be returned to the United States, but if it is not the 1st, 2d, 25th Infantry and 4th Cavalry will be returned at the expiration of a four-year tour of duty. The 1st Infantry arrived in Hawaii May 18, 1912; the 2d Infantry, March 30, 1911; the 25th Infantry in January, 1913, and the 4th Cavalry in January, 1913. There is no change of station under consideration for the 5th Field Artillery, now at Fort Sill. In his annual report General Wood recommended the sending of the 4th Field Artillery to Panama. Plans for garrisoning the Panama Canal Zone call for a regiment of Mountain Artillery, as it is thought that Field Artillery could not be used to such good advantage.

In order to determine whether the fuel allowance for Army officers is just the War Department has authorized the Quartermaster Corps to make actual tests with standard grades of coal. For this purpose a number of expert firemen from the Coast Artillery Corps have been detailed for special service with the Quartermaster Corps. When the fuel allowance was fixed wood was the principal fuel in use, not only for the Army, but by the country in general. It is claimed that the allowance, under modern conditions and with the advance in the price of coal, is too small. The greatest care is to be taken in conducting the test, so as to determine just how much coal or fuel would be needed to heat officers' quarters.

A Pekin despatch reports that the Chinese government, in accordance with President Yuan Shih-Kai's undertaking to fulfill all the foreign obligations of the previous government, has confirmed a contract which the latter made with Charles M. Schwab, of New York, on the eve of the revolution of 1911. This committed China to purchase warships of the value of \$20,000,000 from the Bethlehem Steel Works. A new provision is made, however, that the money shall be spent on ships other than warships.

Baron von der Goltz, formerly a lieutenant commander in the German navy, was on Feb. 3, 1914, sentenced to serve three months in a fortress for subornation of espionage. He was acquitted of the charge of personally betraying military secrets. The greatest secrecy surrounded the trial, the authorities declaring that the safety of the state was involved. Even the accusation against the prisoner was not read in public.

An aeroplane launching catapult, invented by Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., retired, recently successfully tested in Washington, has been shipped to Pensacola, Fla., where it will be placed on board the battleship Mississippi for experimental purposes. If the device proves all that is claimed for it, it is the intention of the Navy Department to install one of them on each of the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet.

Med. Inspr. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., was appointed Surgeon General of the Navy on Feb. 6 by President Wilson to succeed Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, whose term of office expires Feb. 7. He was born in Ohio Oct. 9, 1864, and entered the Navy Sept. 24, 1890, and is at present on duty as fleet surgeon of the Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Fletcher telegraphs from Tampico Jan. 30 that the Rhode Island, Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia arrived at Tampico Jan. 29. There is an increase in the number of smallpox cases reported in Tampico.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 6 voted to report favorably S. 1032, for the revision of Articles of War. It was also decided to take up the Volunteer Army bill immediately.

MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT APPOINTED.

Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., was on Feb. 2 nominated by President Wilson as Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps to succeed Major Gen. William P. Biddle, whose request for retirement, made several months ago, has finally been granted. Colonel Barnett, who is sixth on the list of colonels in order of seniority, will serve as commandant under the four years' detail provided for under the law recently enacted, and at the expiration of the four years will return to his rank in the line. Colonel Barnett's strongest rival for the appointment was Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, who was supported by the entire Virginia delegation in Congress. Colonel Waller, the ranking colonel, has an enviable record, but the fact that he was accused of undue severity toward the gentle Filipino in his conduct of affairs in the islands is believed to have prejudiced his case in spite of the fact that he was honorably acquitted of charges brought against him. Colonel Barnett's record is also an excellent one, and his selection has met with hearty approval in his corps. As soon as it was made known at Washington it was wired by the Marine Corps Association to every station at which its members are serving. Similar notice was transmitted to marine officers serving on board ship and on expeditionary service. These messages were on the wires within a few minutes after the selection was announced by the Secretary of the Navy. A large number of the members of the Association have expressed their high appreciation of the efforts of the Association to give them prompt information upon a matter in which all the officers of the corps were so deeply interested.

Colonel Barnett was born in Wisconsin Dec. 9, 1859. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and transferred to the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant, in July, 1883. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1890, captain in 1898, major in 1901, lieutenant colonel in 1905, and colonel in 1910. During his service he was aboard the San Francisco at Smyrna, and at Gravesend, England, in 1898; was transferred to the Amazonas, purchased in England by the United States and later named New Orleans. He sailed for the United States in that vessel as watch officer, and joined the San Francisco at New York. He was later ordered back to the cruiser New Orleans, and served as marine officer aboard of her throughout the war with Spain. He was first in the Flying Squadron, later in Sampson's Squadron on the north coast of Cuba, and then on the south coast at Santiago, under Schley and Sampson. He took part in the bombardments, May 28, June 6, 14 and 15, 1898, at Daiquiri, during the landing of the Army; took part in the blockade of San Juan, Porto Rico, July 17 to Aug. 14, and entered San Juan, and was present during the transfer. He later served among other duties on the Chicago; was in command of the marine barracks at Newport, R.I., and at Pekin, China, in command of the marines at the American Legation from 1908 to 1910. He had service on the Isthmus of Panama, in the Philippines and at Marine Corps headquarters in Washington. He commanded an expeditionary force of marines for service in Cuba in 1906 and performed this duty with credit. He has recently been warmly commended by Rear Admiral Badger for the excellent work of the advance base expedition under his command. His ability to handle enlisted men is one of his strong recommendations, and reports on his fitness have been uniformly excellent, and his varied experience will enable him to render valuable service as head of the Marine Corps. He will relieve Major Gen. William P. Biddle on Feb. 23. His last assignment to duty was in command of the marine barracks at Philadelphia, Pa. He married Mrs. Basil Gordon, formerly Miss Lelia Montague, some six years ago.

FAREWELL TO GENERAL CARTER.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., who under recent orders relinquished command of the 2d Division at Texas City, Texas, in order to command the Department of Hawaii, was given a notable farewell at Texas City on Jan. 30 by the troops, some 8,000 in number.

General Carter was escorted from his residence to the camp by Troop A, 6th Cavalry. The troops were drawn up in the following order: Companies G, H and M, Corps of Engineers; Company D, Signal Corps; 4th Field Artillery, 4th Brigade of Infantry, 6th Cavalry, 6th Brigade of Infantry. A salute to the colors was rendered by the color guards from the three brigades and twelve regiments of the division. General Carter after the ceremony passed on into the dancing pavilion to take his place at the head of the reception line, which was as follows: General Carter; Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, 5th Brigade; Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 6th Cav.; Mrs. D. A. Fredericks, wife of Colonel Fredericks, 22d Inf.; Col. James S. Rogers, 6th Brigade; Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Col. Robert N. Getty, 4th Brigade; Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, Col. Benjamin Alvord, division adjutant; Mrs. W. H. Banister, Lieut. Col. W. H. Banister, division surgeon; Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, commanding 4th Field Art.; Mrs. James A. Cole, Major James A. Cole, division Q.M. department; Mrs. H. Rubottom, Capt. H. Rubottom, Signal Corps.

Fully 600 officers and their ladies and civilians from Galveston, Texas City and Houston passed down the line, while outside a massed band of 100 musicians gave a musical program. Dancing started about four o'clock and lasted until six. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 6th Cav., was chairman of the committee on arrangements, and was assisted by Col. James S. Rogers, 22d Inf., Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Field Art., Col. Robert N. Getty, 27th Inf., Col. Millard A. Waltz, 19th Inf., and Major Lytle Brown, Corps of Engrs. Under these officers worked various sub-committees. General Carter leaves Texas City Sunday afternoon, going direct to Chicago to close his affairs as commander of the Central Department. He will then leave for the Pacific coast in time to depart by transport March 5 for Honolulu, where he will take command of the Hawaiian Department.

The pavilion of the 18th Infantry, where the reception and dance were held, was attractively decorated inside with greens gathered from the wooded country along Dickinson Bayou. The electric lights were bedded in evergreen adorning the ceiling. In a large tent refreshments were served. This tent was decorated with Japanese lanterns and evergreen. Another tent connecting with the dancing pavilion on the north was set apart as a smoking and refreshment room for male guests.

When Secretary Fred B. Smith, of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., in a public utterance recently used the word "cadet" in its dishonorable signification his attention was directed to his mistake by Brig.

Gen. John G. Butler, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C. Mr. Smith at once replied, expressing thanks for the correction and promising not to use the word again in that sense.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Vincendon L. Cottman, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard at Puget Sound, Wash., will retire for age on Feb. 13, 1914, after a total sea service of twenty years and six months and a shore duty of close on twenty-three years. He was born in Donaldsville, La., on Feb. 13, 1852, but received his appointment to the Naval Academy from New York city on Sept. 21, 1868. He was graduated in 1872, and was assigned to the Tuscarora, on duty on the Pacific coast and the South Sea Islands, engaged in deep sea soundings. Among other duties he was the senior instructor and navigator of the nautical schoolship St. Mary's in 1889, served as secretary of the International Marine Conference, commanded the Brutus on a tour from Monterey, Cal., to Manila in 1898, and established a nautical school in Manila in 1899, being its first president. He was promoted to lieutenant commander in 1899, commander in 1902, captain in 1907, and rear admiral in 1910. Rear Admiral Cottman has also served in the Colorado, New York, Supply, Alliance, Richmond, Monocacy, Concord, Marion, Monterey, Wyoming and California. He was appointed commandant of the Puget Sound Yard and of the 13th Naval District in September, 1909.

By the retirement for age on Feb. 13, 1914, of Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., the following promotions will ensue: Capt. Charles C. Rogers to rear admiral, and Capt. Benjamin Tappan, who is an extra number in his grade, goes up with him; Comdr. Edward H. Durrell is promoted to captain; Lieut. Comdr. William S. Whitted to commander; Lieut. Walter N. Vernou to lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (J.G.) Felix X. Gyax to lieutenant.

Major John P. Ryan, 6th U.S. Cav., was retired from active service Feb. 3, 1914, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in New York Aug. 24, 1867, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry. After being promoted second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, Oct. 2, 1888, he was transferred the next month to the 3d Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1896, captain in 1901 and major in 1912. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Clark and Langtry, Texas, and then in Indian Territory. Subsequent service included duty with Troop H, 6th Cavalry, throughout the war with Spain, being in Porto Rico. He also served in the Philippines, and was last on duty at Texas City, Texas.

Col. Lea Febiger, 6th U.S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 15th U.S. Inf., have been ordered to appear for examination for retirement before the retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., of which Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing is president.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., retired, who died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1914, following an operation for appendicitis, was born in Switzerland July 31, 1841, the son of Prof. C. F. Girard, of the University of Basel. General Girard was educated at that university, and was graduated from the University of Würzburg, Germany, in 1864. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army May 14, 1867, and was promoted major in 1887, lieutenant colonel in 1900, colonel and Assistant Surgeon General in 1902, and was appointed brigadier general April 6, 1905. He served in South Carolina, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, at the Military Academy at West Point, and in Washington and Montana territories until 1884, when he was sent to Copenhagen and The Hague as a delegate to the International Congress. He later visited a number of hospitals, and on his return published the first report advocating antiseptic surgery. After another trip to Europe he published an atlas of clinical microscopy. Just before the Spanish-American War General Girard represented the United States in an international congress in Madrid. He was appointed Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on May 9, 1898, and was made Chief Surgeon of the 2d Army Corps. At the close of the war he equipped the General Army Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco and supervised the care of 19,000 patients in three years' time, mostly invalids from the Philippine islands. After a year's service in the Philippines, mainly in the Department of Luzon, he returned to this country and served as Chief Surgeon in the Department of California and also as librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, and subsequently represented that institution in Washington. He was retired April 7, 1905, at his own request, being over sixty-two years of age. Besides his wife, a son, Alfred Girard, of Milwaukee, and two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Kerwin, wife of Major Kerwin, now in San Francisco, and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, wife of Major Jenks, Inf., U.S.A., now stationed in West Virginia, survive him.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Grant Wilson, soldier and author, died in St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, in his eighty-first year, after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Scotland, and was appointed a major of the 15th Illinois Cavalry Dec. 25, 1862, and colonel of the 4th U.S. Colored Cavalry Sept. 14, 1863. He received the brevet of brigadier general of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service, and resigned from the Service June 16, 1865. He accompanied General Grant to New Orleans in 1862, and on the General's suggestion accepted the colonelcy of the 4th Regiment of negro Cavalry. He was aide-de-camp to the commander of the Department of the Gulf until April, 1865, and took part in the Red River campaigns and helped in the construction of the Red River dam. His duties also included that of military agent in Louisiana for the state of New York. He was for a time in command of Fort Hudson after his relief from his duties in the South. After resigning his life was then given to literary labors, which covered a wide field, and he also found time to do much in aid of large public projects. He was appointed a visitor to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1879, and the following year went in the same capacity to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where he delivered the address to the cadets. General Wilson was president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of New York city, from 1885 until recently. Some of the many books which he either wrote or edited were "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers," "Love in Letters," "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," "Life and

Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck," "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers," "Poets and Poetry of Scotland," "Bryant and His Friends," "Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography" and "Centennial History of the Diocese of New York." General Wilson was for many years the delegate to the diocesan convention from St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. He had also been a lay deputy at the general conventions. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jane Emily Searl Cogswell, of New Brunswick, N.J., whom he married in 1869. She died in 1904. Three years later the General married Mrs. Mary H. Nicholson, widow of Rear Admiral Nicholson, U.S.N. Until the last the General kept up his literary labors, and he was surrounded by a circle of distinguished men.

Major John S. McNaught, U.S.A., retired, died at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22, 1914. Captain McNaught was a veteran of the Civil War and received the brevet rank of captain Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va. He was born in Massachusetts March 22, 1843, and entered the Army as a private in the 11th Infantry Aug. 16, 1861, rising to the rank of first sergeant. He was appointed second lieutenant, 11th Infantry, Feb. 19, 1863, and was promoted first lieutenant in May, 1864. He was transferred to the 20th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, and was promoted captain Oct. 5, 1867. During the Civil War he served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac to Aug. 14, 1863, and was in New York city during the draft riots to Sept. 12, 1863. He was wounded in action at the battle of the Wilderness. Captain McNaught was engaged at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, Blackburn's Ford, Leetown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, operations at Mine Run, battle of the Wilderness, and he was in the trenches before Petersburg, Va. He was also engaged at Poplar Springs Church, Hatcher's Run, Boydton, Plank Road, Vaughn Road, Dabney's Hill and Five Forks. He was placed on the retired list Oct. 15, 1887, on account of disability incident to the Service. He was later advanced to the rank of major on the retired list for Civil War service. After the Civil War among other duties he served at New York Harbor forts and at posts in Dakota, Texas, Kansas and Montana.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Peck Woodward, of Plattsburg, N.Y., widow of William Van Schoonhoven Woodward, died of pneumonia Feb. 1, 1914. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Bach, the wife of Capt. Christian A. Bach, 14th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Connell, the wife of Capt. William Murray Connell, 5th U.S. Cav., and a son, William Lee Woodward, a lawyer, who resides in New York city. She is also survived by two brothers, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., and Dr. Edward S. Peck, of New York. "Mrs. Woodward," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "was a talented lady with a charming personality, and had many friends. She was interested in and influential in many ways for the uplift of humanity, and she will be greatly missed."

Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine McClaghry, wife of Major R. W. McClaghry, former warden of the Federal Prison; died at her home in Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 29, 1914, aged seventy-three years. Apoplexy was the cause of her death. She was born at Clifton Springs, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1841, and besides her husband she leaves four children—Mrs. James B. Henry, wife of Lieutenant Henry, 13th U.S. Cav., of Fort Slocum, N.Y., and three sons, Charles C., warden of Iowa State Reformatory; Arthur C., of Chicago, and M. Wilson McClaghry, special agent for the Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Identification, at the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth. The services were conducted Feb. 1 at the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. B. A. McBride, pastor, and the body shipped immediately to Monmouth, Ill., for interment in the family lot at that place.

Mr. George William Sheldon, who died on Jan. 28, 1914, at Summit, N.J., at the age of seventy-one years, was the father of Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th U.S. Inf., and uncle of Lieut. Robert O. Annin, 15th U.S. Cav. His widow, a daughter and three other sons survive. He was born in 1843 at Summerville, S.C., and was graduated from Princeton University in 1863. After being a tutor at Princeton and an instructor of Oriental languages in the Union Theological Seminary of New York he took up literature as an occupation. For several years he was art editor of the New York Evening Post, and subsequently, from 1890-1900, literary adviser at London of the publishing firm of D. Appleton and Company. Several years ago he retired from active work, and has since resided at Summit. Among the books published by him were "American Painters," "Story of the Volunteer Fire Department of New York City," "Hours with Art and Artists," "Artistic Homes," "Artistic Country Seats," "Recent Ideals of American Art," "Ideals of Life in France." He received the honorary degree of doctor of letters from Princeton University in 1896. The funeral was private and held from his residence on Jan. 31. Interment was in the family plot at Princeton, N.J.

Gen. Sir James Fraser-Tytler, British army, who distinguished himself by his gallantry in India, particularly during the Mutiny, died at Compton, in Surrey, England, Feb. 3, 1914, aged ninety-two years.

Mr. Philip H. Scott, jr., son of 1st Lieut. Philip H. Scott, U.S.R.C.S., died at Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 22, 1914.

Mrs. O. H. Blanchard, mother of Capt. R. M. Blanchard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at her home, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2, 1914.

Mrs. Bertha Bragg Scriven, wife of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, 1914. The funeral services were held in St. John's Church on Feb. 5. The remains were interred in Arlington Cemetery.

Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, former Dean of Georgetown University Medical School, who died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, 1914, at the age of sixty-five years, was born in Washington Nov. 1, 1848. He was a graduate of Georgetown University. Dr. Magruder was one of the originators of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital of Washington. He was a member of the staff of Providence Hospital and a member of the Board of Visitors of the Government Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Magruder interested himself with success in the campaign for pasteurized milk in Washington, besides innumerable public and civic organizations and improvements. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Miss Pauline Magruder, of New York, and a son, Lieut. L. Burns Magruder, U.S.A. Interment was in Rock Creek Cemetery Jan. 30, 1914.

Mr. Arthur Bristol Stewart, who died of heart complications at Bound Brook, N.J., Feb. 1, 1914, was a brother of Capt. M. B. Stewart, 5th U.S. Inf., and of

Lieut. George V. Stewart, U.S.N. Mr. Stewart was a veteran of the Philippine insurrection, having seen service there in both Field and Coast Artillery. He left the Service as quartermaster sergeant of the 63d Company of Coast Artillery. After leaving the Service he engaged in business in New York city up to the time of his death. The burial was at Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N.J., Feb. 4, with full military honors. The escort was furnished by the 29th Infantry, stationed at Governors Island, N.Y.

Mr. Roy Lewis Goodale, son of Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, and brother of Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf., died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, 1914.

Mr. John H. Knight, father of Col. John T. Knight, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at Farmville, Va., Jan. 27, 1914.

Mr. George Morton Bishop, brother of Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., died at Phoenixville, Pa., Feb. 5, 1914, in his seventy-ninth year. The deceased was great-grandson of George Morton, of the Mortons of Ridley, Pa.

Dr. Daniel C. Logue, who was an acting assistant surgeon on the original Monitor when she sailed from New York March 6, 1862, and was aboard of her during her fight with the Merrimac, died on Feb. 4, 1914, at his residence in Belmore, L.I. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Dr. Logue was born in Otisville, Orange county, N.Y., and received his education at New York University. He was appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy Jan. 25, 1862, and resigned Oct. 7, 1862. In the historical naval action Dr. Logue attended Lieut. John L. Worden, captain of the Monitor, who was wounded. Dr. Logue is survived by two sons, Dr. John Logue and Dr. H. Otis Logue, of New York city.

First Sergt. Edward Edmunds, U.S.A., retired, who died in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1, 1914, served in the 7th, 10th and 26th U.S. Army, retiring from the latter regiment in 1911. He was buried in the U.S. Army plot, Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., with military honors.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Gibson Smith announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Elward, to Lieut. Harry Alexander Baldrige, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in Washington early in March. Lieutenant Baldrige is now attached to the U.S.S. California, as fleet ordnance officer, Pacific Fleet, and goes with Admiral Cowles to Asiatic Fleet as flag lieutenant and fleet ordnance officer.

Miss Cornelia Lee Pattison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everard K. Pattison, became the bride of Dr. Charles Willis Larned, son of the late Major Frank H. Larned, U.S.A., at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2, 1914. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edwin Barnes Niver, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Frank H. Larned, of Washington, was his brother's best man.

Col. and Mrs. William Lassiter, of Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Katharine Leigh Lassiter, to Lieut. Horace N. Munro, 1st U.S. Cav.

Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey, U.S.N., and Miss Elinor Gertrude Scollay were married on Feb. 2, 1914, in West Philadelphia, Pa., in St. Mary's Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the parish, the Rev. George Lynde Richardson, assisted by the Rev. Edwin Selden Lane, a cousin of the bride. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Alexander Henry Lane. Miss Mildred Hansel Lane was the maid of honor. The best man was Lieut. John N. Ferguson, U.S.N., and the ushers were Paymr. D. M. Addison and Lieut. R. F. Bernard, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. Coffey left town soon after the ceremony for a two weeks' trip.

Miss Amy Gardener, daughter of Col. Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., retired, was married to Edgar McMartin Sergeant, of Kalamazoo, at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Jan. 31, 1914, at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Allen Potts.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Johnson, 4620 Hazel avenue, Chicago, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Olive Elizabeth, to Ensign J. A. Byers, U.S.N. Miss Johnson is a sister of Lieut. (J.G.) E. F. Johnson, U.S.N.

New York Topics publishes an excellent likeness of Major A. E. Piorkowski, chairman, German Officers' Club, of which it says: "The club is the outgrowth of a chance meeting. The meeting took place during the visit of Prince Henry of Germany to the United States in 1902. The Prince arrived in New York on Sunday, March 23, after a delay of a whole day due to a tempestuous voyage. At once there were receptions given in honor of the German prince, and it was at one of these receptions that the first meeting, which ultimately resulted in the formation of the German Officers' Club, took place. It was a peculiar thing that brought these men together. In the first place, they desired only to have a companionship of someone who had benefited by the early army training. Then a more pretentious idea seized the founders of this unique organization, and regular monthly meetings followed until to-day, when a meeting is a gathering of good fellowship and old times are discussed, and also new things: The news from the German Empire, what others are doing, and traveling active officers are entertained. Most of those members of the club who are now in New York are either actively engaged in business or some other profession. Thus we find Major Piorkowski is the American representative of the Krupp, the most wonderful manufacturing organization in the world. Other members of the club are equally advanced in the world, and all of them are solid men. Major Piorkowski explained the club, in his usual happy fashion: "We are informal, or as informal as we can be with the training that we have had. We meet each month, sometimes oftener, and it is rare when we have to discuss any club business. We meet, arouse good fellowship, talk of the latest things that we have learned, advance our theories, and in general enjoy ourselves as we love to do. From time to time we are joined by a traveling officer, from Germany, and sometimes a diplomatic official honors us by his presence. The German Ambassador comes and is the guest of honor, and we try very hard to entertain him. The club, by the way, only celebrates two occasions during the year. One of those occasions is the birthday of the Emperor, and the other the foundation of the club. We have a dinner on each occasion, and have noted guests. All of the members of the club are in business in New York and are true representatives of Germany. The early educational system of the country, I think, is clearly shown by the advancement of the club members."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son, David Rogers Owen, was born to the wife of Capt. L. J. Owen, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. George L. Wertenbaker, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter on Jan. 28.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William H. Clopton, jr., Jan. 28, 1914, at Fort Riley, Kas.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison were hosts at a dinner of fourteen covers in Washington on Feb. 3.

Mrs. Frank Anderson, wife of Medical Director Anderson, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess in Washington on Feb. 4.

A son was born Jan. 15, 1914, to the wife of Capt. Sherrard Coleman, 4th U.S. Cav., at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

A son, Cassius McClellan Dowell, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, 11th U.S. Inf., Jan. 24, 1914.

A son, Robert Hayes Wescott, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. R. H. Wescott, Inf., U.S.A., at Madison, Wis., Feb. 1, 1914.

First Lieut. L. B. Magruder, U.S.A., and his mother, the widow of Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, are guests of Hotel Grafton, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Robert Wallach, wife of Captain Wallach, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred M. Green, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Standish, at Newport, R.I., on Jan. 30, 1914.

A daughter, Anne Louise Mason, was born to the wife of Capt. A. M. Mason, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Mott, N.J., Jan. 29, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Laurence Watts are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Isabel Gilmore Watts, on Jan. 30 at Fort Strong, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Patterson, of Baltimore, spent the past week-end visiting the latter's parents, Capt. Walter McLean, U.S.N., and Mrs. McLean, in Washington, D.C.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming, U.S.N., who has been attached to the U.S.S. California, has been ordered to the island of Guam for duty, and will sail from San Francisco, Cal., March 5.

Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A., who have been stopping at the Hotel Grafton, Washington, have left for Pensacola, Fla., where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles.

Among those entertaining at dinners at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Jan. 28, were Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Biddle, Lieut. Col. Eugene Ladd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ladd.

Miss Caroline Voight, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shackford, at their quarters at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Among the many sections of the Army Relief Society which have been recently organized at Artillery posts is the Fort Casey section, of which Mrs. John L. Hayden is president and Mrs. Clarence B. Smith is secretary and treasurer.

Capt. James B. Mitchell, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty with the New York National Guard as an inspector-instructor, has passed his examination for promotion to major. He is well up on the lineal list and will be advanced as soon as his turn comes.

At the forty-fourth annual dinner of the alumni of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., it was voted to adopt the polar bear as the official emblem of the college in honor of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., who is an alumnus, having been graduated in the class of '77.

Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson and children, who have been visiting Mrs. Bidwell at Chico, Cal., for the past ten days, sailed by transport from San Francisco on Feb. 5 for Guam, where Lieutenant Henderson will take command of the U.S.S. Supply.

Mrs. Harts, wife of Col. William W. Harts, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a large reception given by Mrs. Gillett Hill in Washington on Feb. 2. Among those assisting in the flower decked dining room were Mrs. John Knapp, Miss Kathryn Hitchcock, Miss Lelia Harrison and the Misses Gillett Hill.

Capt. George F. Cooper, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cooper have recently returned to their apartment at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C., from England, where Captain Cooper attended the International Conference on Safety at Sea. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper spent the last week-end at Annapolis, Md., where their son, Midshipman Lowell Cooper, is a member of the third class.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, Naval Attaché at Berlin, and Mrs. Gherardi, and Major George T. Langhorne, Military Attaché at Berlin, were among the guests of Mr. Allison V. Armour at a week-end party on a private car to Posen, where they inspected the reproduction of the celebrated Capella Palatina of Palermo, which the Emperor has had built into his new castle at Posen.

A very enjoyable dinner was held by the Army and Navy Club of New York city at its clubhouse in Forty-third street, near Sixth avenue, on the night of Jan. 31. It was in fact one of the most successful functions held in some time, and augurs well for future events. Among those present were Adjutant Gen. H. De W. Hamilton, N.Y., Colonel Howe, of New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, Major E. W. Dayton, Capt. H. F. Quackenbos and Capt. E. Henel, N.G.N.Y.

Major and Mrs. George J. Newgarden, of 1633 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., entertained at a reception on Jan. 28, from five to seven p.m., for Mrs. John A. T. Hull and Mrs. Charles Henry Stone. Assisting Mrs. Newgarden were Miss Hull, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Miss Lelia Harrison, Miss Dorothy Wyeth, Miss Virginia Mullins, Miss Lillian Mearns and Mrs. Rawl. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Buckley, of Albany, N.Y., and Mrs. William T. Davis.

Among those in the audience at the première performance of "Marrying Money," the new play by Mr. Washington Pezet, son of the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet, given at the Belasco Theater, in Washington, on Feb. 2, were the President, accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gheen, Miss Mary Gheen, Miss Fitch, Mrs. John A. Logan, Miss Katharine Du Bois, Lieut. Richard S. Galloway, U.S.N., Capt. William T. Merry, U.S.A., the Military Attaché of the Spanish Embassy and Mme. de Urcullo and Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barnett.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., retired, gave a large dinner in Washington on Feb. 1.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills were dinner hosts in Washington on Jan. 28.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Avery, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter Feb. 4 at West Point, N.Y.

Capt. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., Mrs. Wood and their two young daughters are staying at the Corson cottage, Newport, R.I.

A daughter, Louise Adaline McMillin, was born to the wife of Ensign George J. McMillin, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1914.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., was the honor guest at the dinner of the Arctic Club held in New York on Jan. 31.

The commandant and officers of the navy yard, Washington, and station have sent out invitations for a dance on Feb. 12 at nine o'clock.

Mrs. Davenport, wife of Commodore Richard Davenport, U.S.N., was hostess at a delightful tea at her Eighteenth street residence in Washington Feb. 4.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, opened the tenth annual motor boat show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Jan. 31.

Lieut. Walter B. Woodson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Woodson have given up their apartment at the Dupont, in Washington, and taken one at the Westmoreland, on California street.

Mrs. George Van Vleck, of New York, who has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer in Washington for the past week, will leave for Florida on Feb. 9.

Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden went up from Fort Monroe to attend the Southern Relief Ball at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, Feb. 2. The Chaplain was a member of the reception committee.

Miss Polly Craighill, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. E. Craighill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Taylor Perry, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Charlestown, W.Va.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Young, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner of fourteen covers Jan. 31 at the Governor's house, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., complimentary to Major and Mrs. George Read.

Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of the late Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, U.S.A., was hostess at a small house dance at her Massachusetts avenue residence, in Washington, on Feb. 5, at ten o'clock.

Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brittain and Comdr. Martin E. French, U.S.N., and Mrs. French have sent out invitations for a dance at the Woodward, in Washington, on Feb. 9, at nine o'clock.

Miss Leona Dickson, of New Orleans, La., who has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Allan M. Pope and Mrs. Howell M. Estes, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will sail on Feb. 21 for Europe, to be gone five months.

Among the guests at a dinner given by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, were Gen. and Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe and Gen. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A.

Chaplain C. S. Walkley, Lieut. Col., U.S.A., retired, was stricken while at dinner at the Pennhurst, Atlantic City, N.J., where he and Mrs. Walkley had taken rooms for the winter. He was carried to his room, and has been in a serious condition for ten days.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barry, who will leave shortly for the Philippines, were the guests of honor at a dinner, followed by a musicale, given by Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont at her residence, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York, on Jan. 30.

Major and Mrs. George Read, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, a few nights ago, when their guests were Gen. and Mrs. Young, Col. and Mrs. Chauncey Baker, Col. and Mrs. Kernan, Major and Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Thomas Fuller, Miss Margaret Read, Mr. A. W. Pezet and Mr. Van Ness.

Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., Naval Attaché at Berlin, and Mrs. Gherardi and Major George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., Military Attaché at Berlin, were among the guests of the Kaiser at the gala opera performance on Jan. 27, given in celebration of the Kaiser's fifty-fifth birthday anniversary.

The companions of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, will give a luncheon at the Machinery Club, twenty-first floor of the Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church street, on Saturday, Feb. 14, 1914, at 1:30 p.m. The Adjutant General of the National Guard, New York, Companion Brig. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, will be the guest of honor at the luncheon. The name of the speaker will be announced later.

"Advices from Texas City are to the effect that Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d U.S. Inf., recently injured in a fall, may be permanently disabled," says the San Antonio Express. "One of his knees is so seriously affected it may bring about his retirement. Captain Halstead has been relieved of the regimental adjutant's duty by Capt. George S. Simonds. During the stay of the regiment at Fort Sam Houston Captain Halstead was widely popular, and he also has a wide host of friends through the Army."

Mr. Theodore E. Hammond, who was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1911 and resigned, has been seriously ill for many months at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. S. Hammond, 530 Shatto place, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Hammond, after leaving the Navy, was graduated in structural engineering at the University of California in May of last year, after which he was stricken with nervous prostration. He was operated on at Rochester, Minn., in October, but had a relapse, which has confined him to his bed since then, but he is now improving, with good prospects of complete recovery in a few months.

Miss Vivienne Conline, who sailed on Jan. 31 with her parents, Major John Conline, U.S.A., and Mrs. Conline, for a prolonged sojourn in Europe, has been extensively entertained in Washington during the present season, and has been one of the most popular as well as the most fêted of the Service younger set. She has also proved a most charming hostess, and her afternoon of Dec. 17, given in the ladies' annex of the Army and Navy Club, was a notable event. It is the intention of Miss Conline to perfect herself in French and Italian during her stay abroad. Mrs. George H. Gorham entertained at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Conline and Miss Vivienne Conline on Jan. 29 before their departure for Paris. The Misses Barbour, nieces of Mrs. Gorham, and who have been spending several days at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, are now at the Shoreham, Washington.

Mrs. French E. Chadwick entertained the members of the Alliance Francaise on Feb. 2 at her residence, in Oakwood Terrace, Newport, R.I.

The nomination of Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., to be Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, was sent to the Senate on Feb. 5, 1914.

Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was notified on Feb. 4 that his nomination as Governor of the Panama Canal had been confirmed by the Senate.

A son was born on Jan. 25, 1914, to the wife of Ensign Bushrod B. Howard, U.S.N., at the Plaza, New York city, where Mrs. Howard is with her father, Mr. Adolphus Green.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., who has been suffering with a cold for the last week was much better on Feb. 5 and it was expected would be able to go outdoors in a few days.

An equestrian statue of Gen. Phil Kearny, who was killed at Chantilly, Va., on Sept. 1, 1862, is to be erected in Arlington National Cemetery by the state of New Jersey with the approval of Secretary Garrison.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNair, who were guests of Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams at Newport, R.I., started for Washington Feb. 5.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., intend to spend the next two or three months at a winter resort, after which they will travel extensively. They have not yet arranged for their trip abroad.

Col. and Mrs. John D. Hall entertained at Washington, D.C., Feb. 5, at dinner at the Army and Navy Club. Their guests were Dr. William Gary Morgan, Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Ansell, Miss Dimmick, Miss Norris and Dr. and Mrs. William Thornwell Davis.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., who is in London, England, where he attended the Safety at Sea Conference, expects to leave for New York next week. He was reported to be a little unwell on Jan. 30, as the result of overwork, it was said.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, has been designated by Secretary of State Bryan as special commissioner representing the State Department to go to Guatemala to adjust a controversy between the Guatemalan government and the International Railways of Central America.

Mrs. Harry Gaither will give a small tea at the Baltimore Country Club on Feb. 7 for Mrs. William Gorman Gambrill, wife of Major W. G. Gambrill, U.S.A., of Fort Logan, Colo. Mrs. Gambrill is visiting relatives in Baltimore. Mrs. Gaither is the mother of Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieut. J. C. Townsend, U.S.N., who is now stationed in Denver.

Mr. McLane Tilton, jr., son of the late Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., who died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1914, has been nominated for a companion of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. He served in the Spanish War on the U.S.S. Yosemite as ordinary seaman. He will come up for election at the meeting of the Commandery in San Francisco on Feb. 10.

Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bayard entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club near Washington, Feb. 5, in compliment to the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. The other guests included Bishop Harding, the Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Stokes, the Paymaster General of the Navy and Mrs. Cowie, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fiske, and Rev. Father O'Hern, of the Catholic University.

Pleas for a bigger Navy, in keeping with the responsibilities added by the Panama Canal, were put forward by Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., retired, in the course of a talk on Feb. 5 at a luncheon at the New York Press Club, No. 21 Spruce street. In concluding his remarks Admiral Sigsbee said: "As a citizen I am in favor of international peace, but as an officer of the Navy I do not want to be unprepared should the necessity for action arise."

At Fort Totten on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, Mr. P. C. Headley, jr., of New Bedford, Mass., brother of Chaplain Headley, addressed an appreciative audience on "Some Eighteenth Century Heroes, with Reminiscences of Early Whaling Days." He outlined with chalk on the curtain various species of whales, giving much valuable information concerning them and the early days of New Bedford, when whaling was her chief industry. Mr. Headley is president of the New Bedford Board of Trade and chairman of the committee for celebration of the opening of the Cape Cod Canal, July 4, 1914.

The will of Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., retired, dated Oct. 27, 1913, has been filed for probate. His personal effects are left to his widow, Charlotte S. J. Girard, Dr. Edmund Barry and Major Isaac C. Jenks, with directions that the survivor make distribution of what then remains among the children of the general. The widow is to have \$3,000 and a life annuity of \$75 a month, which is to be paid to her by the American Security and Trust Company, the trustees of the estate. On the death or remarriage of Mrs. Girard the trustee is to distribute the estate among the children.

"Major John A. Dapray, U.S.A., retired, on duty at College Park, Md., as military instructor at the Maryland Agricultural College," says the Washington Star. "practically has been selected as military instructor of the High School Cadet Corps of the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Col. Burton R. Ross. The General Staff of the Army, which has given consideration to the matter, has recommended the detail of Major Dapray, and it is known the detail meets with the favor of Major General Wood. The plan is to have Major Dapray divide his time between Maryland Agricultural College and the District High School Cadet Corps, devoting at least two days a week to the local organization, in the way of drills and instructions."

Guests from Governors Island, N.Y., attending the Charity Ball in New York city Feb. 5 included Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. William G. Hahn, Col. and Mrs. George F. Downey, Col. and Mrs. L. S. Roudiez, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Major and Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, Major and Mrs. William C. Cannon, Major and Mrs. F. H. Lawton, Major and Mrs. A. E. Truby, Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Woodward, Capt. H. C. Clement, Capt. R. H. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Capt. Joseph W. Beacham and Lieutenants Dewey, Malby, Jones, McAlpine, Polhemus and Fuller. Officers from the navy yard, Brooklyn, included Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle, Major and Mrs. N. H. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Willcox; Robert Stocker, Henry Williams, J. A. Spillman, J. E. Bailey, naval constructors, and their wives; R. T. Orris, C. C. Smith and G. L. Wickes, surgeons, with their wives; Pay Inspector and Mrs. E. D. Ryan, Paymaster and Mrs. R. H. Johnston, Ensign J. P. Dalton and Lieutenants Eberle, Atkins, Fischer and Spears.

QUESTIONING ADMIRAL VREELAND.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs put Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, of the General Board of the Navy, through a severe grilling when he was before them. The Admiral sought to correct some misapprehensions concerning the policy of the General Board, explaining that there is nothing in the idea that the number of battleships recommended was determined by the number of states in the Union. The developments abroad led to the recommendation for the creation of a battleship fleet of forty-eight vessels by 1920, and did not involve a constant and fixed program of building four battleships a year. The fundamental idea was two battleships a year, and three and finally four was recommended because of the failure of Congress after 1911 to appropriate annually for two. Meanwhile it had been demonstrated that the life of a battleship is twenty years; hence to maintain a fleet at a given strength requires the laying down a replacement ship for each original ship once in twenty years. Replacement ships for the Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts should have been laid down in 1910, for the Iowa in 1912, and new replacement ships should be begun for the Kentucky and Kearsarge in 1915. These matters, together with the shortage of three battleships already existing in 1911, were taken into consideration by the General Board in making its recommendations for a four-battleship program in both 1912 and 1913. One battleship only was provided for in each of these two years, increasing the shortage in the original program to five, without considering replacement ships for the Indiana, Oregon, Massachusetts and Iowa, already overdue for authorization.

Admiral Vreeland was questioned as to the value of battle cruisers, which evidently did not meet with his approval as compared with the battleship.

Admiral Vreeland: "A battle cruiser is a ship that is ready to take its place in the line of battle, yet differs from the battleship. The battle cruiser carries fewer guns, but those guns are of the same caliber as on the battleship. It carries less armor. The armor is not of the thickness that it is on the battleship. It is probably of the same extent, but not so heavy. In return for these sacrifices of armor and armament they gain speed. Their belief, apparently, is that having a certain number of vessels of superior speed will give them an advantageous tactical position in an engagement."

Mr. Roberts: "What speed do they get with their battle cruisers—what is the maximum?"

Admiral Vreeland: "The maximum published is about thirty knots. I should say twenty-eight knots is battle cruiser speed."

Mr. Roberts: "What is the maximum speed of the best German battleship?"

Admiral Vreeland: "Not more than twenty-two knots."

Mr. Roberts: "That is about the maximum of our best battleship?"

Admiral Vreeland: "Twenty-one knots."

Mr. Roberts: "Twenty-one and a fraction knots?"

Admiral Vreeland: "Our ships usually make a little more than designed speed."

Mr. Roberts: "What is the Japanese policy with regard to these battle cruisers?"

Admiral Vreeland: "The Japanese are building both battle cruisers and battleships."

The Chairman: "Admiral, taking into consideration all of the utilities and value, the advantages and disadvantages of a battleship and a battle cruiser of equal tonnage, which is the better ship and which is the one to be preferred?"

Admiral Vreeland: "The battleship. That is a very much discussed matter."

Mr. Roberts: "The other maritime nations are not building armored cruisers now?"

Admiral Vreeland: "No, sir."

Mr. Roberts: "If they are building anything of the armored type it is the battle cruiser?"

Admiral Vreeland: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Roberts: "Is England building any armored cruisers now, and Japan?"

Admiral Vreeland: "No; Japan certainly not. England, no. None of the leading naval Powers is building this type."

Mr. Roberts: "And our General Board has rather given up the idea of armored cruisers?"

Admiral Vreeland: "Wholly."

Mr. Hensley quoted the statement of Admiral Dewey that he could not have held Manila Bay if the Spaniards had had two submarines, the Admiral adding: "The moral effect—to my mind it is infinitely superior to mines or torpedoes or anything of the kind. With those craft moving under water it would wear people out. With two of those in Galveston all the navies of the world could not blockade that place."

From this it was sought to draw the inference that our coast could be sufficiently defended by submarines, and that as our rôle was the defensive we do not need any battleships.

Mr. Williams: "What does the plan of the General Board contemplate, an offensive Navy or merely a defensive Navy?"

Admiral Vreeland: "It is defensive, but it is to defend our honor as well as our country."

Mr. Williams: "Taking into consideration our location with reference to the other Powers, our isolation and the extent of our shores, do we require so great a Navy, a defensive Navy, as those Powers of Europe who are in direct touch and contact with other Powers?"

Admiral Vreeland: "No; for the reason that any Power coming 3,000 miles or more to attack us would not be able to bring all of its forces to bear."

Mr. Williams: "What per cent. of the navy, for instance, of England could be spared under ordinary conditions and complications in Europe to be sent to America to attack us?"

Admiral Vreeland: "I do not think she would like to spare any."

Mr. Williams: "Could she, under ordinary conditions and complications, spare fifty per cent. of her navy to come here?"

Admiral Vreeland: "I should say not—not without an understanding with the other Powers."

Mr. Williams: "Is that true also of Germany?"

Admiral Vreeland: "I should say that it is true also of Germany at the present time."

Mr. Williams: "Is that true of France?"

Admiral Vreeland: "I should say that it is true of France also."

Mr. Williams: "Is it true of Japan?"

Admiral Vreeland: "No, sir."

Mr. Williams: "Would Japan be free under present conditions to send practically her whole navy across the Pacific to the Pacific coast?"

Admiral Vreeland: "To our west coast?"

Mr. Williams: "Yes, sir."

Admiral Vreeland: "I do not think she would have occasion to do that; she could inflict damage nearer home."

Mr. Williams: "I infer from your answers that our need for a larger Navy and extensive naval construction is in the Pacific rather than in the Atlantic?"

Admiral Vreeland: "At present. You cannot tell what will be the case a year hence; no one can tell."

Mr. Witherspoon: "You said that the German fleet was more powerful than ours. Suppose she should send the whole fleet here and fight it on the sea with the American Navy, what do you think would be the condition of the German fleet when it got through sinking all of our ships?"

Admiral Vreeland: "If she had half a dozen ships left in that encounter she would be as powerful as if she had a hundred, because we would have none on the sea and she would have six battleships."

Mr. Witherspoon: "And if she had six ships and we had none she would be all-powerful against us?"

Admiral Vreeland: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Farr: "How many wars in which we have been engaged would have been prevented had we been properly prepared? For every five years of peace there is one year of war."

Admiral Vreeland: "I think five wars could have been prevented or their duration very much shortened."

Mr. Britten: "Along the line of Mr. Hensley's question, what do you think is the greatest menace toward war—preparedness or unpreparedness?"

Admiral Vreeland: "Unpreparedness?"

Mr. Buchanan: "You believe in having peace if we have to fight for it?"

Admiral Vreeland: "You are sure to have war if you are not prepared."

Messrs. Hensley and Buchanan made a feeble and most contemptible and unsuccessful attempt to make it appear that Horace Porter, Herbert Satterlee and others were in the Navy League for what they could make, Mr. Satterlee being a brother-in-law of the present J. P. Morgan, and Porter because he is connected with corporations closely allied with the great Steel Trust.

Mr. Farr: "What is the object of the Navy League?"

Admiral Vreeland: "It is purely patriotic; to put the country on a safe basis. That is absolutely all I know. I am not a member of the Navy League, and among its officers I know personally only those who have at one time or another been associated with the Navy."

M.O.L.L.U.S. BANQUET.

The thirty-second annual banquet of the District of Columbia Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States, was held at Washington, D.C., Feb. 4 with a large attendance. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., presided at the dinner. After toasts had been drunk to the deceased comrades and to the President, Lieut. George H. Lillibridge, a veteran of the Civil War, sang several songs of war days. Washington Gardner, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, made a brief address, praising the patriotism of the men who fought in the Civil War. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., praised the men who fought in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. He dwelt on the record of the Army and Navy in the war with Spain, saying it was remarkable in every way.

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge told of how the great advances in the United States have come in times of war. He declared that although he would hate to see another war come, he would hate worse to see the day when the men of the United States were not ready to go to war, if necessary. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, a graduate of the Naval Academy, praised the American Navy of the past and said that the Navy of the present more than equals it. He advocated the establishment of a reserve, with the retirement of many Annapolis graduates in order that the others may have commands while still young. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, the last speaker, also said that he hoped the peace movement would never destroy the martial spirit of the American people.

Among the many present were: Gens. J. C. Bates, S. B. M. Young, F. B. Baldwin, H. B. Freeman, C. C. Byrne, George Andrews, Charles Morton, J. C. Breckinridge, D. S. Gordon, Walter Howe, George B. Davis, C. F. Humphrey, Anson Mills, P. C. Hains, Daingerfield Parker, E. Z. Steever, R. L. Hoxie, Theodore Schwan, J. B. Aleshire, R. H. Pratt, B. D. Price, A. L. Mills, E. D. Dimmick and E. A. Godwin, U.S.A.

Rear Admirals G. W. Baird, R. B. Bradford, C. M. Chester, J. N. Hemphill, T. B. Howard, J. B. McGowan, G. C. Remey, A. V. Reed, T. O. Selfridge, W. K. Van Rypen, E. W. Watson, John Lowe, Harrie Webster, N. E. Mason, Capt. E. E. Capehart, Chester Wells and Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur and Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N.; Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, Chaplain George Robinson, Col. J. L. Clem, Capt. E. J. Dorn, Col. E. A. Edwards, Col. J. V. R. Hoff, Major E. M. Johnson, Jr., U.S.A.; Chief Engr. Absalom Kirby, U.S.N.; Major W. J. L. Lyster, Lieut. H. C. Pearson, Major Hamilton Rowan, Col. Wright Rives, Lieut. W. S. Shallenberger, Capt. W. S. Stanley and Col. J. C. Scantling, U.S.A.

An official report as to the accident to a troop train on Oct. 19, 1913, which was wrecked on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad near Buckatunna, Miss., resulting in the death of seventeen passengers and the injury of 139 passengers and six employees, has been rendered to the Interstate Commerce Commission by its chief inspector of safety appliances, Mr. H. W. Belnap. It confirms the opinion as to the causes of the wreck given in our account of it at the time, in our issue of Nov. 8, page 294, showing that, while the cause of the derailment cannot be ascertained with certainty, it is believed to have been due to the excessively high rate of speed at which the train was being operated while rounding a curve. Enlisted men on board the train at the time of the wreck who happened to be estimating its speed made an average speed of fifty-one miles an hour, while the official report has fifty-five miles. In one thing only the report differs from the earlier account of the accident, and in this does not appear to be confirmed by the photograph of the wrecked train. It is stated that the greatest loss of life was in the baggage car and first coach. The photographic illustration would appear to show that the greatest loss was in the second coach. This carried the 170th Company, C.A.C., of which fifteen members were killed. Of the remaining two deaths, one occurred in the baggage car and the other in the first passenger coach, which carried the 39th Company, C.A.C.

The man killed in the baggage car was a bandsman, 8th Band, in charge of property and rations. It is difficult to realize that the pile of wreckage shown in the picture was created out of a swiftly moving train in something less than a minute, and it is remarkable that more men were not killed outright. The picture shows the desolate place where the accident occurred, and the hardships that must therefore have been entailed upon its survivors. There were no habitations for miles, and the officers and men surviving the accident erected such tentage as they could rescue from the debris among the woods at the trackside in order to shelter the injured from the chilly air. The wreck, indeed, could scarcely have happened in a more unfavorable spot, but our soldiers will light on their feet no matter what the difficulties of the situation into which they are thrown. The official report concludes: "Derailments of this kind occur more or less frequently on every large railroad in this country. Such derailments should be given the closest possible study, with the view of definitely ascertaining their causes and of eliminating them as far as practicable."

Major John McClintock, who has been appointed First Deputy Police Commissioner of New York city, has had a valuable experience in the National Guard of New York, in the U.S. Volunteers and in the U.S. Army. He was born in Wisconsin March 26, 1872, and first joined the military service as a private in Company I of the 7th Regiment, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1890, and was appointed battalion adjutant of the 69th N.Y. by Col. George M. Smith June 20, 1895; regimental adjutant in 1896; inspector, 5th Brigade, in 1897, and major, 171st N.Y., in 1898. He was appointed a major of the 203d N.Y. Volunteer Infantry July 22, 1898, being honorably mustered out in March, 1899. He was next appointed a second lieutenant in the 11th U.S. Infantry in March, 1899, and a captain in the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry under Col. Walter S. Schuyler. In the latter organization he served in the Philippine campaign until 1901, when he was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service. He was transferred to the 5th U.S. Cavalry May 15, 1899; was promoted first lieutenant in February, 1901; was transferred to the 9th Cavalry Jan. 1, 1905; promoted captain, 1st Cavalry, in October, 1906, and was transferred to the 13th Cavalry in July, 1907. He resigned from the Army Feb. 28, 1910. During his service in the Army among other duties he was A.D.C. to Gen. John C. Bates at Omaha, served in the Philippines and Forts Huachuca and Wingate, N.M., was Military Attaché at the American Embassy at Vienna, Austria, and was on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Among officers who visited the Army and Navy Co-Operative Company store in New York city this week, were: Capt. Edward Olmstead, Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, N.G.N.Y.; Col. E. P. Brewer, U.S.A.; P.A. Surg. George B. Crow, U.S.N.; Capt. T. M. Knox, 5th U.S. Cav.; Capt. J. T. Boots and R. C. Dewey, U.S. M.C., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Dr. A. M. Giffin, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Marfa, Texas; Lieut. E. H. Pearce, U.S.A., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Capt. J. R. Lindsey, U.S.A., West Point, N.Y.; Col. Lotus Niles, U.S.A., San Antonio, Texas; Pay Dir. Henry M. Denniston, U.S.N.; Comdr. A. Althouse and Ensign H. R. Glennon, U.S.N., U.S.S. Michigan; Comdr. B. B. McCormick, U.S.N.; Lieut. S. C. Godfrey, Corps of Engrs., West Point, N.Y.; Major Albert T. Weston, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. Harry T. Herring, A.G., Santa Fe, N.M.; Lieut. A. C. Sandeford, U.S.A., Manila, P.I.; Comdr. Gilbert S. Galbraith, U.S.N., Tona Island, N.Y.; Capt. F. C. McConnell, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, U.S.A.; Capt. Frank H. Newcomb, U.S. R.C.S., and Major R. C. Croxton, U.S.A.

As toastmaster at a recent dinner in Boston of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Mr. Marshall P. Thompson has written to the Secretary of War to express appreciation of the Department's selection of Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., Sergeant Walch and Sergt. Major Basil Conless to be present at the dinner. He says: "Many guests have taken occasion to praise the dignified and manly appearance of the enlisted men, and to state that they had never before appreciated the splendid training that the Army must give to young men. An ex-officer of the German army singles me out to comment upon the fine relations which evidently existed between the officers and the rank and file, and we all feel that the presence of these men has fulfilled the desire of the society that the general public might become more closely appreciative of the fine record of the Army. We hope that next year you will be also able to be present and permit the society to show its appreciation of your conduct of the War Department."

Capt. James R. Driggs, of the merchant service, who has been in command of the U.S. collier Ajax in Philippine waters, assumed command of the New York state nautical schoolship Newport at New York city Feb. 1, relieving Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired, who has left for his home at Washington, D.C. Captain Driggs is a graduate of the New York Nautical School, class of 1882, and is the first of her graduates to take command of the schoolship. Since being graduated he has been almost continuously at sea. The Newport is expected to start on a cruise to European waters in May. No changes in the general program for the school year are contemplated. The vessel will be docked at the navy yard, New York, in April, to have some defects made good.

At the recent examination of enlisted men of the Navy for the position of assistant paymaster three of the six vacancies filled, including the first place, were won by candidates who had been prepared by Michael Dowd, of the Army and Navy Academy, Washington, D.C. From about seventy other designated candidates only one was found to make the pass mark of seventy-five per cent. usually required on this examination.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, was on Feb. 3 reported critically ill with typhoid fever. He has had several hemorrhages and high temperature. The firing of salutes and ringing of time bells on warships at Norfolk have been discontinued until his condition improves.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 31, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Irwin entertained a large company last Friday evening at bridge in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams. Ten tables were played and prizes were awarded to the guests of honor and to Dr. Ray Irwin. Mrs. Ray Irwin and Mrs. Preston Cannon assisted the hostess. Lieutenant Adams leaves next week for Manhattan, Kas., to visit his mother, before joining his regiment.

Capt. Clark R. Elliott (major, Phil. Scouts) and Mrs. Elliott and their beautiful little daughter, Geraldine, have been several days in the city, visiting the Henderson family, cousins of Major Elliott. They have been guests of former friends at dinners and luncheons and leave to-day for San Francisco, where they will be joined by Miss Elizabeth Connell, Mrs. Elliott's sister, who will sail with them Feb. 5 for the Philippines. George Sherwood Harker, the new son of Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker, was baptized Sunday, Jan. 18, in St. Mary's Cathedral by Rev. Father McNally. Miss Genevieve Hoffman and Mr. Joseph Geoghegan acting as godparents.

Mrs. Grace McGrail, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hess, leaves in a few days for San Francisco, to visit the Selfridge family. She had been a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kellond, in Columbus Barracks, before coming to the post. Lieut. George C. Bowen is on his way home to join his wife and babies and to prepare for the new detail to South Carolina. Mrs. Bowen and the new baby have been brought home from the hospital and are with Mrs. Joseph A. Rogers. Lieut. W. B. Wallace is expected Feb. 1 from El Paso, and will take up the former Wallace quarters at the post.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. FEB. 5, 1914, WAR DEPT.

The following transfers of officers of Cavalry are ordered to take effect May 1, 1914: Second Lieut. Sumner M. Williams from 7th to 1st Cavalry; 2d Lieut. Henry D. P. Munnikhuyzen from 1st to 7th Cavalry. Lieutenant Williams will proceed after May 1, 1914, to join regiment in United States; Lieutenant Munnikhuyzen will proceed to San Francisco in time to enable him to sail on transport for Manila May 5, 1914, and join regiment.

First Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, O.D., to proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.
Leave from Feb. 11 to and including April 3, 1914, granted 1st Lieut. Donald Cubbison, Field Artillery.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 304, Dec. 30, 1913, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, Field Artillery, to 5th Field Artillery is revoked.

The following changes in assignment of officers of the Field Artillery arm are ordered to take effect May 1, 1914:

First Lieut. Webster A. Capron, 6th Field Art., transferred to 5th Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, unassigned, assigned to 2d Field Artillery.

First Lieut. John G. Tyndall, 2d Field Art., transferred to 6th Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Cubbison will proceed to San Francisco in time to comply with this order and will sail on transport to leave that place on May 5, 1914, for Manila and join regiment; Lieutenant Tyndall will proceed as soon as possible after May 1, 1914, to join regiment in United States.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Christian, 7th Cav., is further extended one month.

Major William B. Rochester, Q.M.C., now in New York city, having relinquished unexpired portion of his leave will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment as assistant to department quartermaster of Southern Department and of Cavalry Division.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 30, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Chase W. Kennedy to be colonel.
Major Charles H. Muir to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Peter E. Marquart to be major.
Capt. William Brooke to be major.

First Lieut. Auswell E. Deutsch to be captain.
First Lieut. Joseph C. Kay to be captain.

First Lieut. Walter C. Jones to be captain.
Second Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Ray C. Hill to be first lieutenant.
Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin to be colonel.
Major Godfrey H. Macdonald to be lieutenant colonel.

Coast Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Richard S. Dodson to be first lieutenant.

Medical Department.
Col. William C. Gorgas to be surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general.

Appointments in the Army.
Coast Artillery Corps.

Russell Alger Osmon to be second lieutenant.
Medical Reserve Corps.

First lieutenants: William G. Bissell, Herbert E. Brown, John G. Davis, Henry S. Fruitnight, Axel E. Hedback, Iverson H. Jewell, Harry C. Nichols, Edwin J. Schisler, Robert B. Underwood, Jesse LeV. Wagner.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 4, 1914.
Governor of Panama Canal.

Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., for appointment as governor of the Panama Canal, provided for by the Panama Canal Act, approved Aug. 24, 1912, to become effective April 1, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.
Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg to be captain.
Second Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey to be first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps.
Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis to be colonel.

Major Clint C. Hearn to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Malcolm Young to be major.

First Lieut. Matthew A. Cross to be captain.
Second Lieut. Christopher D. Peirce to be first lieutenant.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

Changes WAR DEPARTMENT.
No. 7. Washington, January 21, 1914.

Paragraph 150, as published in appendix to Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, is changed as follows:

150. CEASE FIRING.
Firing stops; pieces not already there are brought to the position of load, the cut-off turned down if firing from magazine, the cartridge is drawn or the empty shell is ejected, the trigger is pulled, sights are laid down, and the piece is brought to the order.

Cease firing is used for long pauses to prepare for changes of position or to steady the men. (C.I.D.R. No. 7, Jan. 21, 1914.)

[2107860, A.G.O.]
By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Official:
GEO. ANDREWS,
The Adjutant General.

MANUAL FOR THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Changes WAR DEPARTMENT.
No. 8. Washington, January 30, 1914.

Paragraph 226, Manual for the Subsistence Department, is changed as follows:

226. Add the following:
Upon receipt, at a military post, of hams and breakfast bacon, the quartermaster will cause those articles to be removed from their original containers and hung in a cool, dry

place admitting of a free circulation of air. The room in which the articles are hung should be darkened and windows screened to exclude flies. (C.M.S.D., No. 8, Jan. 30, 1914.)
By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Official:
GEO. ANDREWS, The Adjutant General.

[Note.—Bulletin 38, is the last of the series for 1913.]

BULLETIN 1, JAN. 20, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of December, 1913, including some previous opinions not heretofore published, of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and of decisions of courts.

G.O. 4, JAN. 24, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. Officers of the Army on the active list now or hereafter holding office or employment under the Philippine Government are hereby prohibited from entering into any commercial enterprise or from owning any stock or interest in, or having any connection with, any association, company, or corporation, whose activities come into contact with that Government or in any manner involve the use of, or any right, privilege, or concession in, the property or public rights of the Philippine people. And if any such officer be now engaged or interested in, or connected with, any such enterprise, association, company, or corporation, he will forthwith make a bona fide disposition of all his interest therein and sever all connection with such enterprise, association, company, or corporation.

II. Para. 26 and 39, G.O. 143, War Dept., 1910, publishing the regulations governing the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., are amended as follows:

26. Under the "Regular Course" of "II. Department of Engineering and Mine Defense," change section (1) to read as follows:

(1). Electrical Engineering.—Theory of electricity and magnetism. Batteries, primary and secondary. Electrical instruments and measurements. Switchboards and power distribution. Testing cables and installations. Fire-control apparatus, care and operation. Installation and maintenance of submarine fire-control cables, and the maintenance and the making of ordinary repairs of electrical equipment in sea-coast fortifications. Searchlight operation. Direct-current generators and motors, principles, operations, simple tests.

39. Change sections (1) and (3) to read as follows:

(1). Electrical Course.—Fundamental principles of electrical knowledge and their application. Use of electrical measuring instruments and devices. Generators and motors, alternating current and direct current. Cable testing and general line work. Construction, operation and upkeep of fire-control system, and the making of all ordinary repairs to electrical equipment in sea-coast fortifications. Installation and maintenance of submarine fire-control cables. Telephones and storage batteries. Searchlights. Interior and exterior wiring, cable splicing, repair work. Wireless telegraphy and telephony. Machine-shop practice and principles of power-plant operation.

(3). Artillery Course.—Mathematics to include algebra, plane geometry, plane trigonometry and logarithms. Sea-coast engineering. Survey and topography. Photography and photoprinting. Artillery matériel, position finding, and range tables. Construction of war game matériel and instruction in the mechanical operation of the devices used. Mechanical drawing, chart-making, and tinting. Machine-shop practice, including use of hand and machine tools.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 68, DEC. 31, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Announces that a military telegraph system has been completed connecting these headquarters with all stations of troops of the Army in this department, and publishes instructions as to its use. List of offices: 1. Department headquarters, Honolulu, Room 61, Alexander Young Hotel Building. 2. Fort Ruger—Telephone Exchange. 3. Fort De Russy—Wireless Station. 4. Fort Kaneohe—Plotting Room, Battery Hasbrouck. 5. Fort Shafter—Library, Post Headquarters. 6. Schofield Barracks, Adjutant's office, post headquarters. The operation of these lines will be governed by the rules laid down in Signal Corps Manual No. 2, and such special rules as may be sent out from these headquarters.

[G.O. 68, series 1913, was the last issued from headquarters, Hawaiian Department.]

G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1914, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, I.G., having reported, is announced as inspector of this department, with station in Honolulu.

G.C.M.O. 2, JAN. 8, 1914, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Schofield Barracks, H.T., was arraigned and tried 1st Sergt. Frank H. Double, Troop L, 4th Cav.

Charge: Assault and battery, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specification alleged that 1st Sergeant Double did feloniously assault Pvt. Adam J. Fladung, Co. G, 1st Inf., by striking him upon the head with a revolver at Schofield Barracks on Nov. 1, 1913. He was found not guilty and was acquitted.

General Funston, in reviewing the proceedings said: "It is clearly established by the evidence that the accused was guilty of the assault and battery charged. There was no justification for the unwarranted action on his part in taking upon himself the duty of trying to suppress the alleged lawlessness which was taking place in the vicinity of his quarters. It was shown by testimony that this carousing had been going on for some months, but that he had made no report to the proper authorities. In fact, he himself admitted of being present on one occasion and drinking in the quarters referred to, and it was also shown in the testimony that he was a frequenter of the said place and drank with those present. Under which conditions he had no cause for such drastic actions as were taken by him."

The court in arriving at its findings apparently took into consideration the long and faithful service and previous good character of the accused. This was a miscarriage of justice. It should have found the accused guilty upon the evidence presented and awarded a sentence commensurate to the offense. Then if the members of the court were of the opinion that there were extenuating circumstances in connection with the case, they could have forwarded to the reviewing authority a recommendation to clemency. The findings and acquittal are disapproved."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, having arrived at Omaha, Neb., in compliance with instructions heretofore issued will take station at that place as commanding general, 5th Brigade. (Feb. 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Par. 29, S.O. 254, Oct. 30, 1913, War D., announcing the acceptance by the President of the resignation by Major William B. Rochester, Q.M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army, is revoked. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The C.O., Central Department, will designate and detail an officer as quartermaster of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to relieve Capt. James H. Como, Q.M.C., who will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of that depot. (Jan. 30, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 11, Jan. 14, 1914, War D., as directs Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, Q.M.C., to proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty is revoked. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, Q.M.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James M. Clifton, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William T. Neal, Q.M.C., Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James P. Woods, Q.M.C., Fort Ontario, N.Y., will be sent to Honolulu, H.T., on the transport to leave March 5, 1914, for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Capt. William J. Kendrick, Q.M.C., upon arrival in the United States will report to the depot Q.M., San Francisco, Cal., for duty as his assistant. (Feb. 4, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., will proceed to Lisbon, N.D., and inspect, on March 25, 1914, Sanitary Detachment, Militia of North Dakota. (Jan. 24, C.D.)

Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., to Lincoln, Neb., and inspect, on Feb. 18, 1914, Field Hospital No. 1, Militia of Nebraska. (Jan. 24, C.D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 138, June 14, 1913, War D., is so amended as to direct Major Matthew A. De Laney, M.C., to proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1914, to Honolulu for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Clarence B. Hodgdon, H.C., on Feb. 5, 1914, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 31, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., president of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., for examination for promotion: Capt. Alfred B. Putnam, 2d Lieut. Francis K. Newcomer, Gordon R. Young, Richard U. Nicholas and Myron Bertman. (Feb. 3, War D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Major Charles V. Brownlee, M.C., president of the examining board at Texas City, Texas, for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. William C. Sherman, Charles F. Williams and Leo J. Dillow. (Feb. 3, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Henry Eckert, now at the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., is assigned to duty at that depot. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Christopher Cudmore, Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Clarence J. Delaney, who will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alfred T. Hart, Fort Porter, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Grant, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 2, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. James G. Taylor, S.C., from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., to duty as assistant to the signal officer, Eastern Department, in connection with cable operations. (Feb. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Karl Truesdell, S.C., from duty as assistant to the signal officer, Eastern Department, in connection with cable operations, and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Company I, Signal Corps. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Burt E. Grabo from further duty in the Signal Corps Laboratory, Washington, and will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Master Signal Electr. Edmund B. Oldham, who will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Walter L. Costenborder, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Leave fifteen days, about Feb. 20, 1914, to Capt. Robert B. Powers, 2d Cav. (Jan. 30, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Second Lieut. Eugene M. Owen, 4th Cav., unassigned, Minn., on Jan. 13, assigned to Troop K of the regiment.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. WILDER.

Second Lieut. William C. Christy, 5th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., and take station there, relieving Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, Q.M.C. (Jan. 21, C.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Major John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, the retirement of Major Ryan from active service is announced. (Feb. 3, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 182, Aug. 6, 1913, and of Par. 11, S.O. 184, Aug. 8, 1913, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. James L. Collins, 11th Cav., to join his regiment is revoked. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Leave two months and five days, effective Feb. 1, 1914, and to terminate not later than April 5, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Horace H. Fuller, 11th Cav. (Jan. 29, S.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Vetn. Robert J. Foster, 12th Cav., will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty with 1st Squadron. (Feb. 4, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

COL. R. D. READ, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. James H. Dickey, 15th Cav., was, on Jan. 25, transferred from Troop E to unassigned.

In compliance with Par. 23, S.O. 14, War D., Jan. 17, 1914, 1st Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, 15th Cav., is assigned to Troop E of the regiment.

Major Lewis M. Koehler, 15th Cav., was, on Jan. 22, assigned to command of the 2d Squadron, vice Major Charles A. Hedekin, transferred to the detached list.

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month, effective Jan. 28, 1914, is granted Lieut. Col. John C. Waterman, Cav. (Jan. 26, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. William F. Wheatley, Cavalry. (Feb. 4, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty-four days, on arrival at Seattle, Wash., of the transport Dix, is granted 1st Lieut. Wilbur Rogers, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Jan. 10, Hawaiian D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Major George G. Gately, 4th Field Art., is detailed as provost marshal of the camp, in addition to his other duties, relieving Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy, 11th Inf. (Jan. 22, 2d Div.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. —

Leave three months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Lucien H. Tallaferrro, 6th Field Art. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Sergt. Raymond S. Bensch, Battery E, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., to report Feb. 15, 1914, for the purpose of taking course C at the School of Fire for Field Artillery. (Feb. 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 21, War D., Jan. 26, 1914, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Merle C. Keeney, Battery E, 6th Field Art., is revoked. (Feb. 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Field Artillery, will make not to exceed one visit to Columbus, Ohio, and Lansing, Mich., in February, 1914, and not to exceed one visit in March and one visit in May, 1914, to Rockville, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lansing, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio, and Mount Vernon, Ohio, for the purpose of instructing the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia at the places named. (Jan. 30, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Cecil, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 62d Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report to the C.O. Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for assignment to duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty-three days, upon arrival at San Francisco, to 1st Lieut. Rollin L. Tilton, C.A.C., Fort De Russy, H.T. (Jan. 16, Hawaiian D.)

Capt. Michael H. Barry, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Howard, Md., during the temporary absence of Capt. Offere Hope, C.A.C. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Capt. Lewis S. Ryan, C.A.C., is detailed as a student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and

will proceed at the proper time to that post and report in person on Feb. 15, 1914, for the purpose of taking the course of instruction from that date to May 15, 1914. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C. (Jan. 31, War D.)

So much of Par. 28, 29 and 30, S.O. 21, Jan. 26, 1914, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Paul J. Horton and James W. Lyon, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 31, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Leonard T. Waldron, C.A.C., is extended twenty-six days. (Jan. 24, Western D.)

Sergt. William C. Rogers, 72d Co., C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Georgia, effective Feb. 7, 1914, and will be sent to Savannah, Ga. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) William Borchardt, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Arthur Adams, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Boston for duty at Fort Banks, Mass. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 292, War D., Dec. 15, 1913, relating to Master Electr. Charles E. Bergbom, C.A.C., as amended by Par. 18, S.O. 303, War D., Dec. 29, 1913, is further amended to direct that the soldier be sent to Manila on the transport to leave May 5, 1914. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, C.A.C., at his own request is relieved from duty as student officer in the first-year course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and will report in person to the C.O. Fort Riley, for the purpose of taking the course for officers at the School for Bakers and Cooks. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 3, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Feb. 4, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Paul J. Horton, C.A.C., is removed, to take effect Feb. 3, 1914. Lieutenant Horton is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and from further duty on recruiting service and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty with a company. (Feb. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Sergt. Henry L. Wallen, 69th Company, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York, effective Feb. 9, 1914, and will report to Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., inspector-instructor. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Feb. 10, 1914, to Col. George T. Bartlett, C.A.C. (Jan. 30, E.D.)

First Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 131st Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will assume command of the U.S. Army mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord, relieving 1st Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C., from the temporary command thereof. Lieutenant Wilson will join his company. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, C.A.C., is relieved from attachment to the 73d Company and will proceed to the headquarters, Coast Defenses of Boston, for duty with a company in his command. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 25, War D., Jan. 30, 1914, relating to Master Electr. Charles E. Bergbom, C.A.C., is revoked. (Feb. 4, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

Second Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., to take examination for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 17, Hawaiian D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Leave three months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Rush B. Lincoln, 3d Inf. (Feb. 3, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Sergt. Henry J. Reinmiller, Co. K, 4th Inf., from further duty with Militia of New York and transferred as private to the 53d Company, C.A.C., Feb. 9, 1914, and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 29, E.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Leave one month to Capt. Courtland Nixon, 5th Inf. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Sergt. William F. Null, Co. F, 5th Inf., from further duty with Militia of New York and transferred as private to the 137th Company, C.A.C., Feb. 9, 1914, and will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 29, E.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

Leave one month and twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, about March 10, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Leon M. Logan, 6th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 22, Western D.)

Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (Feb. 4, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Sergt. John A. Woodbridge, Co. B, 7th Inf., relieved from further duty with Militia of New York and transferred as private to the Q.M. Corps, effective Feb. 9, 1914, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Jan. 29, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave fifteen days, about Feb. 10, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Carl L. Cohen, 11th Inf. (Jan. 24, 2d Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

First Sergt. Michael Lyons, Co. C, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 2, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, 14th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will join his company. (Feb. 4, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

First Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 15th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (Feb. 4, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf. (Jan. 28, 2d Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave two months to Capt. Elliott M. Norton, 20th Inf. (Feb. 2, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

Major Joseph C. Castner, 21st Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., vice Major Samuel E. Smiley, 21st Inf. (now 24th Infantry), relieved. (Jan. 23, Western D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

First Lieut. Max A. Elser, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and from further duty on recruiting service. Feb. 13, 1914, and will then join his regiment. (Jan. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 23d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the February transport, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert L. Sneed, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks. (Jan. 13, Hawaiian D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. George C. Lewis, 26th Inf. (Jan. 24, 2d Div.)

Sick leave three months to Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 26th Inf. (Feb. 4, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, 27th Inf. (Feb. 3, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave two months, effective Jan. 29, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf. (Jan. 29, E.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave ten days to Major Isaac C. Jenks, Infantry. (Jan. 31, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 14, Western Dept., Jan. 17, 1914, as relates to 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Infantry, is revoked. (Jan. 27, Western D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Feb. 10, 1914, to Capt. Robert O. Ragsdale, Inf. (Feb. 4, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Edmund C. Glenn, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28, 1914. (Jan. 29, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS DRILL REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 1, Dec. 13, 1913, War Dept., change paragraphs 54, 55, 671, 679, 681, 689, 701, 711, 723, 724, 733, 736, 737, 741, 742, 743, 744, 746, and 748, Drill Regulations for Field Companies of the Signal Corps. These changes are the same as previously made in the Cavalry and Infantry Drill Regulations.

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. George L. Converse, jr., 6th Cav., is transferred to the 5th Cavalry. Lieutenant Converse is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will join troop to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 248, Oct. 23, War D., as transfers 1st Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins from the 2d Field Artillery to the 3d Field Artillery, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914, is revoked. Lieutenant Perkins is transferred from the 2d Field Artillery to the 5th Field Artillery, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914. He will proceed upon the expiration of the leave granted him to join his regiment in the United States. (Jan. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt is transferred from the 5th Field Artillery to the 3d Field Artillery, Feb. 1, 1914. He is attached to the 5th Field Artillery and will remain at his present station and on his present duties until further orders. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harding Polk, 8th Cav., is transferred to the 12th Cavalry. He is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join station to which assigned. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 24th Inf., is transferred to the 17th Infantry. He will report at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty not exceeding one month, and upon completion will join his regiment. (Feb. 4, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave ten days to Col. John R. Williams, retired. (Feb. 2, War D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

First Lieut. Fred H. Turner, Infantry, inspector-instructor, will proceed to the places specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Militia of North Dakota: Mandan, Dickinson, Bismarck, Jamestown, Valley City, Fargo, Lisbon, Wahpeton, Hillsboro, Grand Forks, Grafton, Devils Lake, Minot and Williston. (Jan. 22, C.D.)

Major Charles H. Muir, Infantry, inspector-instructor, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of Militia of Illinois: Chicago, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, Macomb, Canton, Peoria, Pekin, Delavan, Bloomington, Champaign, Danville, Paris, Casey, Effingham, Newton, Olney, Benton, Metropolis, Cairo, Vandalia, Shelbyville, Sullivan and Decatur. (Jan. 21, C.D.)

First Lieut. John C. Maul, 6th Field Art., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of organizations of Militia of Illinois: Oak Park, DeKalb, Elgin, Woodstock, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Morrison, Sterling, Dixon, Moline, Rock Island, Geneseo, Monmouth, Galesburg, Keosauqua, Ottawa, Pontiac, Hoopston, Kankakee and Aurora. (Jan. 21, C.D.)

First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., will proceed to Chicago, making the annual inspection of certain organizations of Militia of Illinois. (Jan. 21, C.D.)

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Texas City, Texas, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Charles V. Brownlee, M.C., Major Lytle Brown, Capt. William L. Guthrie and Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E., and Capt. Clarence E. Fronk, M.C. (Feb. 3, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington Barracks for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., Major Carroll D. Buck, M.C., Major Frederick W. Alstaetter, C.E., Major Amos A. Fries, C.E., and Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C. (Feb. 3, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to July 1, 1914.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Sheridan	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13

Incoming.

Schedule to July 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about
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FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 26, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Col. H. J. Slocum. Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser had dinner Monday for Col. H. J. Slocum, Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton and Chaplain M. G. Doran.

Major and Mrs. R. W. McCloughry have purchased a home in Leavenworth, 1010 South Third street, and will make this their future residence. Mrs. Anna Dodsworth has returned from a six months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Henry G. Stahl, and Lieutenant Stahl, at Fort Lawton, Wash., and is at home in her own residence, 115 Osage street, in the city.

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., who arrived several weeks ago from Galveston on sick leave, has been ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital, for treatment. Colonel Cornman is much improved. He and Mrs. Cornman left Tuesday for Washington, D.C. Neal O'Keefe, nephew of Chaplain Timothy O'Keefe, U.S.A., enlisted here this week, in Troop G, 5th Cav. He is a graduate of the Leavenworth High School and has enlisted with a view to taking the examination for a commission. Lieut. H. W. Fleet, of Galveston, Texas, is a guest at the post. Chaplain F. J. Leavitt, of the Federal Prison, is spending a few days in Carter county, Mo.

Three nurses belonging to the Army Nurse Corps will come here for duty. Miss Jorgensen will come from San Francisco to be chief nurse; Miss Maude Bowman and Miss Henrietta Moehring will come shortly from Washington, D.C.

Master Frank Bartlett Crusan, the small son of Capt. Clyde B. Crusan, of Honolulu, H.I., is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett, at their home on Fifth avenue in the city. Lieut. and Mrs. Leland Wadsworth, guests of Mrs. Wadsworth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bell, are spending a few days at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Capt. and Mrs. C. Minus, of Texas, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Parmelee in the city, left Friday for Urbana, Ill., to visit Mrs. Minus's sister, Mrs. H. D. Webster, and Major Webster, later going to Pittsburgh, Pa., to remain some time as guests of Mrs. Minus's aunt, Miss Anne George. Mrs. Minus was guest of honor at a delightful bridge party given Thursday by her hostess, Mrs. Parmelee.

Mrs. William Wallace and her sister, Mrs. Maury Nichols, wife of Colonel Nichols, of Fort Wright, Wash., were guests at a charming bridge party given Tuesday in the city by Mrs. Lee Bond.

Among those who attended the informal tango party in the city at Odd Fellows Hall Friday night were Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham, Major and Mrs. N. E. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. James G. Hannah, Major William Morrow, the Misses Fuller, Lieutenant Addie, Colonel Gayle, Lieut. and Mrs. Sneed, Capt. and Mrs. Reese, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe, Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Howell, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson and Capt. and Mrs. Josiah C. Minus. Lieut. and Mrs. Leland Wadsworth and little Dixie May Olvis left Sunday for Fort Bliss, Texas, to join Lieutenant Wadsworth's regiment, 15th Cavalry.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn and Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Bond. Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller gave a dinner party Friday in compliment to Col. H. J. Slocum and for Col. William P. Burnham, Colonel Kean, Major Smith, Major Robert L. Howe, Major M. C. Butler, jr., Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, Major E. W. Evans.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield has returned from Little Rock, Ark., where she has been the guest of her parents for a month. Major Carter Page Johnson, U.S.A., retired, is the guest of friends in the city.

Owing to the boxing tournament to be held Feb. 16 the men are actively at work in the gymnasium. Moving pictures are exhibited every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening at the Y.M.C.A. building and all are invited to attend.

The bowling team of Troop F, 5th Cav., defeated the Hospital Corps Monday night in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium 2,196 to 2,159. The score was as follows: Troop F—Kent, 137—159—132, Parker, 132—120—158, Merrill, 175—152—132, Hofrichter, 142—171—161, Page, 115—154—165; totals, 702—756—738—2,196. Hospital Corps—Hartman, 136—142—179, Patterson, 112—132—122, Cramer, 135—141—180, Mulkins, 162—154—164, Sullivan, 147—131—122; totals, 692—700—767—2,159.

Troop F, 5th Cav., bowling team was defeated Thursday evening at the Army Y.M.C.A. bowling alley by the Outlaw team by a score of 2,310 to 2,200.

A bowling league was organized Friday evening at the Army Y.M.C.A. Seven games will be played by each of the seven teams, and the league season will open Feb. 2. C. R. Rice, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., was elected president, and E. B. Williams, of the Staff College, was elected secretary. Thirty-five dollars will be distributed in prizes at the close of the season. The teams who have entered are: Cos. A, B, C, Signal Corps, Troops E and F, 5th Cav., Hospital Corps, Staff College and Prison Guard teams. Friday night a game was played on the Y.M.C.A. alleys between Company B team and a picked team, Company B being defeated 2,326 to 2,278. The college team defeated the Co. B, Signal Corps, in a closely contested game on the Y.M.C.A. alley Friday night. Totals, College team, 2,326; Company B, 2,272.

The new skating rink at the gymnasium will be opened shortly, under the auspices of the post exchange, and the small fee to be charged for the use of the skates will go to the post exchange fund.

Two modern drinking fountains will be placed in the Army Service Building. Seventeen thousands dollars has been authorized to be expended for repairs on the target houses and target range.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 2, 1914.

Mrs. Anna Ryland, of New York, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Howard L. Landers, and Captain Landers. Desmond O'Keefe, son of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Keefe, and nephew of Father Timothy O'Keefe, chaplain, U.S.A., has been appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military Academy by Senator W. H. Thompson. Mr. O'Keefe is a graduate of the Leavenworth High School, 1912, and is now in the law department of the State University of Kansas.

Miss Clara Woodson, of Richmond, Mo., will be the guest of her brother, Capt. T. D. Woodson, for some time, and while here will have as house guest Miss Elizabeth McDaniel, of Springfield, Mo.

Company H was defeated by the College Bowling team Saturday night at the Army Y.M.C.A. alleys in three straight games. The totals were: Company H, 1,882; College team, 2,251.

There was a hop at Pope Hall Friday night. Colonel Jones and Miss Katherine Jones, of New York, have been guests for some time of Colonel Jones's daughter, Mrs. W. S. Browning and Captain Browning. Colonel Jones left Saturday for West Point. Mrs. Ernest E. Haskell gave a bridge party Wednesday in compliment to her aunt, Mrs. Eddy, of Rhode Island. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean gave a reception Saturday evening in compliment to Col. and Mrs. H. J. Slocum. About 300 officers and ladies were greeted by Col. and Mrs. Kean, Col. and Mrs. Slocum, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham and Major and Mrs. C. C. Smith. Others assisting were Mesdames Ezra B. Fuller, Preston Brown, W. N. Bispham, W. S. Bowen, Misses Craig, Lucille Matthews and Kean.

Mrs. Anna Ryland, of New York, was honor guest at a bridge party given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Adna G. Clark. Prizes were given to Mesdames Wait C. Johnson, William Taylor, Paul T. Hayne, jr., Harlow, Frank Barton and Ryland. Other ladies invited to meet Mrs. Ryland were Mesdames James G. Hannah, O. L. Spaulding, Paul T. Hayne, jr., Arthur M. Ferguson, H. L. Landers, Jack Wade, Griffes, Lantz, William Taylor, V. A. Shoop, Lane and D. O. Clark.

A bridge party was given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Walter S. Grant in honor of Mrs. Edwin Landon and for Mesdames Wait C. Johnson, James G. Hannah, La Roy S. Rogers, L. Brown, Edward P. Orton, Frederick D. Griffith, Ernest E. Haskell, Robert Sterrett, Alfred A. Starbird, John Kelly,

Paul S. Bond, H. B. Lane, of Hunsel, Ala., Wallace B. Scales, Edward L. King, Edwin O. Lane, Herbert Mann and W. S. Browning, and Miss Eddy, of Rhode Island. Mrs. Frank L. Case gave a tea Thursday, at the officers' new mess, to meet her house guest, Miss Mary D. Sipe, of Virginia.

Mrs. Charles R. Mayo gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum and for Mesdames George E. Lovell, Robert Sterrett, O. P. Robinson, Edward P. Orton, H. E. Ely, W. G. Sills and C. A. Romeyn. Wednesday evening Mrs. Robert Sterrett entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Thomas P. Schley and for Mesdames Ezra B. Fuller, W. C. Babcock, W. A. Browning, Edward P. Orton, W. S. Grant, John Kelly, A. A. Starbird, F. D. Griffith, jr., P. L. Jones, H. J. McKenny, D. D. Gregory and H. E. Mann.

Lieut. H. W. Wagner, 3d Cav., has arrived for examination for promotion. Mrs. H. J. Slocum, of New York, has arrived and will be at home on Riverside at the Military Prison, where Colonel Slocum is commandant. Among those from the garrison who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle at a meeting of the Married People's Bridge Club Wednesday evening were Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham, Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham, Major and Mrs. N. E. McClure, Major and Mrs. G. D. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. King, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Scales, Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser and Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. Fleet were honor guests at a supper given Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan. Among the young people from the post who attended the dancing party given by the Sasaki Club Friday in Turner Hall were Miss Georgia Fuller, Miss Cordelia Wallace, Miss Lou Uline, Henry Wallace and Frank Barton.

The officers and ladies of the post enjoyed a musical ride in the college riding hall Friday. The fancy riding and drills are under the instruction of Lieut. H. E. Mann. Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch will arrive this month to be guests for several days of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Rucker, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rucker, has returned to her home in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Olson had as their guest for the Friday hop Mr. George Norton, of Wheeling, Va.

Following the musical drill Friday Mrs. George E. Kumpe gave a tea for Mesdames William P. Burnham, W. N. Bispham, Mann, Olson, J. Turrell, O. B. Taylor, jr., E. D. Lysle, Hiram Wilson, Lee Bond, Harry Riley and George Norton, of Wheeling, Va. The women members of the riding class include Mesdames Scales, Howell, Sills, Walker, Orton, Catron, Moore, Bispham, Sterrett, Miss Virginia Farr, Miss Lovell and Mrs. Busch.

The annual Christmas gift of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould) to the Army Y.M.C.A. here was received Jan. 28 by Mr. Rice, secretary of the local Army Y.M.C.A. Over 100 elegant graphophone records of the best and latest selections comprised the gift.

An interesting game played Monday night at the bowling alleys between the Co. B, Signal Corps team, and a picked team from the post was won by the picked team by a margin of seven pins. The totals were Picked team, 2,301 and Signal Corps, 2,294. The skating rink at the post gymnasium is well attended.

Troop F and the Outlaws played a rather one-sided series of games Friday night when Outlaws won by over 400 pins. The totals were, Outlaws, 2,481; Troop F, 5th Cav., 2,058.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 30, 1914.

Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Sanger, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Sanger, spent a few days in El Paso this week and during their visit were dinner guests of Gen. Hugh L. Scott at the Harvey House. Lieut. J. C. Morrow, 26th Inf., transferred from the 23d, spent a few days in El Paso this week, en route to join his new regiment. Mrs. Joseph V. Kuznik, who has been spending several months in El Paso, left this week to join Lieutenant Kuznik in San Francisco, whence they sail Feb. 5 for the Philippines. Comdr. and Mrs. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., were entertained at a dinner this week by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Williams, of El Paso.

Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Gen. E. D. Hoyle, who has been visiting in her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham, for several weeks, left this week for San Francisco, to sail Feb. 5 to join her husband in the Philippines.

First Sergt. Martin Kelly, Co. G, 20th Inf., was presented with a handsome gold watch on his retirement last week by the many friends in his company. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. A. E. Ahrends, company commander, and was feelingly responded to by the recipient. Sergeant Kelly left for Port Chester, N.Y., where he will make his home.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner entertained Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster at dinner at the Valley Inn, Yaleta, on last Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, jr., gave a delightful dance at the post hop room Friday evening, complimentary to their sister, Miss Lily Meyer, of Washington, D.C., who is their guest. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard assisted in receiving. Elaborate decorations of flags were used and from a pink and white booth decorated with carnations and ferns refreshments of champagne punch, sandwiches and olives were served. The orchestra of the 15th Cavalry band played. In addition to guests from the city those present included Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, Major and Mrs. W. T. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Hickok, Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Overton, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West, Mesdames M. M. McNamee, E. D. Hoyle, W. W. Dudley, G. W. Moses, Sidney L. Chappelle, Chaplain William W. Brander, Capt. J. D. Long, G. W. Kirkpatrick, F. T. Arnold, Lieut. D. H. Scott, Alexander D. Surles, George M. Russell, James H. Dickey, Stuart W. Cramer, jr., J. M. Thompson, A. L. P. Sands, E. A. Lohman, W. H. Neill, Marshall Magruder, Ralph Hospital, Theodore Barnes, jr., Robert O. Annin, Earl L. Canady, Russell P. Hartle.

Mrs. Casper H. Conrad, jr., is recovering from her recent illness and Captain Conrad has returned to his troop at Alpine, Texas.

Lieut. James H. Dickey, 15th Cav., from temporary duty at this post, left this week for San Francisco, via the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. He will sail for station in the Philippines on the February transport. Prior to her departure for San Francisco this week Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle was guest of honor at an enjoyable dinner at the Country Club, of which Mrs. W. W. Dudley was the hostess. The table was decorated in a color scheme of red in compliment to the Artillery Corps of the Army. Capt. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., has been appointed the summary court of the camp of the regiment doing guard duty at the Mexican camp over the 5,269 prisoners.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard C. Tatum have moved to the garrison from El Paso as the Lieutenant has been transferred from the 13th to the 15th Cavalry for duty. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ains, of El Paso, gave an enjoyable Mexican dinner for fourteen last Saturday at the Ziegler Hotel in El Paso, complimentary to their sister, Mrs. M. M. McNamee, wife of Major McNamee, 15th Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Leland Wadsworth, jr. (Mrs. Lucy Bell Oliva), of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where they were married on Jan. 14, have arrived at the post and for the present have taken a room at the Country Club, prior to Lieutenant Wadsworth's joining his troop on the border. The El Paso recruiting station, which has been in charge of Major Charles N. Barney, U.S.A., retired, for several years, has been ordered closed, as the Army is now recruiting up to its full quota. Major and Mrs. Barney and children will remain in El Paso for the present.

The 3d Squadron of the 15th Cavalry, in command of Major Michael M. McNamee, which did such fine work in handling the Mexican situation at Presidio, Texas, is ordered to Marfa and Alpine, Texas, to relieve the two troops of the 14th Cavalry at those points, the latter returning to their former station at Fort Clark, Texas. A complete census of the Mexican prisoners' camp was made this week by Lieut. A. E. Ahrends, 20th Inf. police and mess officer of the camp, and showed that the prisoners numbered just 5,295

men, women and children. Lieuts. Charles P. Hall and Frederick R. Palmer, 20th Inf., were appointed this week as assistants to the quartermaster in charge of the Mexican camp. Mesdames Joseph Garrard, Michael M. McNamee, Robert D. Read and Frederick R. Perkins were patronesses of the "tango tea" given at the Paso del Norte Hotel in El Paso on Wednesday by the Woman's Charity Association of the city. In the evening dinner was served, at which they were joined by several of the Army men.

The two squadrons of the 20th Infantry, in command of Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, which are in charge of the Mexican prisoners at this post do not have many minutes in which to play. This last week six Mexican officers of the Federal ranks escaped from the stockade and made their way into El Paso. They were dressed in civilian clothes and made their escape by rolling themselves in a blanket and then with the help of a small crowd gathered about them, some of whom helped pry the barbed wires of the fence apart, they crawled through and were soon lost in the crowd outside. Now an additional guard of American troopers has been placed inside the stockade, the number of soldiers on guard at one time being nearly 100. Agents of the Huerta government came out to the post last Sunday and paid all of the Federals \$5 gold, which was part of their back pay. The soldiers were as happy as children, immediately spending it at the exchange within the prison camp. The Mexican Consul from El Paso has shipped to this post nearly 6,000 blue denim uniforms for the use of the Federal soldiers, the clothes being stored at the garrison. Many blankets were also distributed among the prisoners by the Consul. The matter of gathering clothing for the women and children has been turned over to the Humane Society of El Paso, as the question of providing clothes for nearly 2,000 women and children is no small one, and as the weather has been below freezing this week many have suffered with the cold to which they are not used. Chaplains Axton, of the 20th Infantry, and William Brander, of the 15th Cavalry, have also been busy with the clothing question. Owing to the vigilance of the officers and physicians in charge there is no further sickness at the camp, which is remarkable. During the fierce windstorm last week a number of tents were blown down and the sand was blinding and guard duty was no joke.

The basketball team of the 20th Infantry boys and the High School team played in an exciting contest last week which resulted in defeat of the soldiers. The men of the 15th Cavalry, stationed at Clint, Texas, a few miles from El Paso, gave a dance at the Valley Inn Monday. The large ball room of the hotel was elaborately decorated with flags, mistletoe wreaths and trophies belonging to the men, making the scene very attractive. The orchestra from the regimental band at the garrison furnished the music and the grand march was led by Capt. Warren Dean and Miss Hallie Pullen. At midnight a feast of good things was served.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 30, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cassius M. Dowell, 11th U.S. Inf., are rejoicing in the arrival of a little son, born here on Saturday, Jan. 24. Lieutenant Dowell is here on leave from his station at Texas City. Mrs. E. R. Wilson, wife of Capt. E. R. Wilson, 11th Inf., had dinner Sunday night for Mrs. McGrew and Miss McConnell. Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Pearson, Q.M.C., entertained on Sunday evening at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence and Dr. and Mrs. Penrose.

Mrs. Wilkins, of Cheyenne, gave a small card party Jan. 26 for Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Gill, from town, and Mrs. E. A. Myer, from the post. Mrs. Myer won first prize. Mrs. Myer, wife of Capt. E. A. Myer, entertained at one table of bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. Ohnhaus, Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Gill.

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 25th Inf., on leave here from the Philippines, has been informed that his application for transfer to a regiment in the States has been approved. He is now awaiting assignment. Captain Lawrence has had over eleven years' service in the Islands and went there last year at his own request. A series of unfortunate illnesses in his family rendered a return to the Philippines highly inadvisable and the War Department, recognizing this fact, has enabled him to remain in this country.

Lieut. Henry L. C. Jones, 12th Cav., has been ordered to the Islands, to sail on the April transport. The private school formerly conducted by Miss Blackburn in the post is now being held in Cheyenne and is attended by a number of the children from the garrison. "Mutt and Jeff" was the attraction at the local theater on Thursday and was attended by a number of people from the garrison.

The garrison school completed the subject of "Administration," the final examination in that subject being held on Friday. The new Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations have been received at the post and that subject will be the next taken up in the school. Col. Richard M. Blatchford, recently relieved from attachment to the 11th Infantry and assigned to command of the 12th Infantry, is expected to stop at this post for a few days en route from Texas City to his new station at the Presidio.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Strong, Mass., Jan. 26, 1914.

The officers and ladies of Fort Strong entertained the harbor posts and the navy yard at a delightful dance. Mesdames Wilson, Miller, Blanchard, Coles and Stockton received the guests, among whom were Colonel Hawthorne, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Matthews, Captain Ralston and Lieutenant Lyons, from Fort Warren, and Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Captain McKell and Lieutenant Rowland from Fort Andrews. Mr. and Mrs. Delano and Mrs. Ross came from Fort Banks, and the following from the navy yard: Comdr. and Mrs. Abernathy, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Williams, Lieutenant Osborne, U.S.N., Miss Kohler and Miss Dolan. Others were Mrs. Marcone, Miss Black, Dr. Donlin, Mr. McIntyre, Captains Wilson, Miller and Blanchard, Lieutenants Coles, Stockton, Watts and Stark. Miss Black presided at the punch bowl and supper was attractively served at small tables.

Mrs. Robert M. Blanchard gave an attractive luncheon for Mesdames Wilson, Miller, Coles, Watts and Marcone. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson gave a Welsh rabbit supper after the moving pictures Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Lieut. and Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Coles and Mrs. Marcone.

An attractive dance was given Thursday at the navy yard. Attending from Fort Strong were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Coles, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton and Mrs. Marcone. Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell's many friends will be delighted to learn of her recovery from her recent illness. Lieut. and Mrs. Coles have had as their house guest Mrs. A. H. Marcone, of New York.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1914.

Prizes at Mrs. Burleigh's auction party, in honor of Miss Wells, were won by Mrs. Frink, sr., first, Mrs. Finch and Mrs. Barker. Mrs. Stayer, accompanied by her sister, Miss Keller, from Easton, Pa., returned to the post Thursday after several weeks' visit with her parents. Mrs. Finch is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hocker, for a few months. Mrs. Frink, sr., will leave Saturday for a few weeks' visit with her son in Syracuse.

Whooping cough is prevalent at the post, many children having it, both in Sackett Harbor and in the garrison. The weather has been so mild the past few days the snow has nearly disappeared, though ice boating has been enjoyed by many.

Lieut. and Mrs. Whipple had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Upham, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball, Major Boyer and Captain Hughes. Ladies' night at the Club, Friday, bridge was enjoyed by many and a fine concert was rendered by the 3d band. After cards there was dancing until a late hour.

Captain Hughes entertained a few guests at a "tango party" Wednesday evening. Friday evening the bi-monthly hop will be held. Captain Hughes entertained a few guests at dinner Wednesday. Chaplain Smith has returned from a two weeks' stay in New York city.

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States Military Academy, the United States Naval
Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.
E. Swartley, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington,
D.C.

Considerable resentment is expressed at the statement to the effect that the Cavalry "has no confidence" in the Cavalry Board that is now working on the reorganization of the Cavalry. This board was selected upon the recommendation of a majority of the field officers of the mounted service, and three of the members were unanimously endorsed by the officers asked to designate its members. Attention is called to the service of the members of the board and it is urged that the War Department made every effort to secure a representative board. It is difficult to see what good purpose is served by attempting to reflect on the ability and character of its members. The board took up the problem of the improvement of the mounted Service by making a trip abroad, and tried out the various features of the tentative drill regulations with a brigade of Cavalry at Winchester last Spring. The members of the board ask in fairness that the mounted Service reserve its decision until it has had an opportunity to make a test of the new drill regulations.

The Department of Labor is the first Government department to take action in accordance with the recent letter of Secretary Garrison asking the promulgation of regulations providing that employees of government departments, whether in the District of Columbia, or outside, should be excused for military duty without lowering their efficiency ratings. Secretary Wilson on Feb. 5 directed the preparation of an order in accordance with the request of the Secretary of War. In addition to

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excusing all employees who are members of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the order also excuses employees of the field services of the department who are members of the Militia organizations of other states. These include employees of the Immigration Service, field employees of the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Peru is the latest Latin-American republic to be the victim of a revolution. Despatches from Lima, the capital, on Feb. 4, announced that President Guillermo Billinghurst was a prisoner in the hands of the revolutionists. Gen. Enrique Varela, Premier and Minister of War and Marine, was killed by the revolutionists in their attack on the Santa Catalina barracks. The revolutionary forces are in command of Colonel Benavides. The crisis that precipitated hostilities came when President Billinghurst decided to dissolve Congress and call a general election on the ground that the present Congress was unconstitutionally elected. When the attack came General Varela urged the troops at the barracks to remain loyal. When they refused he drew his revolver and was shot dead. The coup d'état has resulted in placing the reins of power in the hands of Dr. Augusto Durand, who has had a large part in previous revolutions. However, Benjamin Boza will govern the country provisionally until elections are held. The revolution broke out so suddenly that it found the U.S. Navy without a single warship south of the equator. The work of the revolutionists was so thorough that there was no need of haste in sending a ship to the scene.

Applications for examination have been received by the Quartermaster Corps from 590 candidates for Sergeants, 1st Class, and Sergeants. This examination is to be held March 2, in compliance with Cir. 11, O.C. Q.M.C., 1912. The candidates who successfully pass the examination will remain on the eligible list for one year. By the time the examination papers have been corrected there will be quite a list of vacancies to be filled immediately. The following is the classification of the candidates: Master electricians, 12. Sergeants, 1st Class: Electrician, 15; clerk, 147; foreman engineer, 20; packmaster, 3; superintendent transportation, 10; foreman mechanic, 6; foreman plumber, 19; foreman blacksmith, 12; foreman carpenter, 17; foreman painter, 16; foreman wheelwright, 1; trainmaster, 13. Total, 291. Sergeants: Clerks, 146; storekeeper, 3; forage-master, 1; school teacher, 4; chauffeur, 79; electrician, 22; engineer, 44. Total, 299. Grand total, 590.

Officers of the U.S. Army on the active list holding office or employment under the Philippine government, having any interest in concerns dealing with the government, must dispose of them at once. This is announced in G.O. 4, Jan. 24, 1914, noted under our Army head in this issue.

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OUR NAVY NOW THIRD IN STRENGTH.

If Representatives Samuel A. Witherspoon, of Mississippi, and Walter L. Hensley, of Missouri, who made so much fuss in the House with their silly charge that the Navy Year Book had been "doctored" in an effort to make it appear that Germany had greater naval strength than the United States, had only consulted the naval statisticians of other countries they might have saved themselves the dubious distinction of being the discoverers of one of the biggest mare's nests yet disclosed to the wondering eyes of Congress. If those in charge of the preparation of the U.S. Navy Year Book doctored that publication, then the same charge will lie against Fred T. Jane, of London, whose exhaustive volume, entitled "Fighting Ships," is considered a standard work among all the navies of the world and has been so regarded for the sixteen years that it has been published. The current issue of this work places Germany second to Great Britain in naval strength. Similar in authoritativeness among German naval publications is the "Taschenbuch der Kriegsflootten," which annually gives the standing of the navies of the world with illustrations and data of the different ships. This German authority also places Germany second to the United States. The interesting thing about this latter publication is that if the claim of Messrs. Witherspoon and Hensley is correct and the United States book "padded" the German list of ships so as to bring about larger appropriations for new American ships, how is it that the Germans themselves, who doubtless also want more ships, did not make their showing less than that of the United States, so that they could use their comparative weakness as a lever to force a more elaborate naval building program?

Manifestly the British compiler of naval statistics may be deemed as nearly unprejudiced as any student of matters naval may be expected to be. In him the struggle between the United States and Germany for second place should create no desire to alter the actual figures. Any one acquainted with the high character of Mr. Jane and familiar with the reputation his standard work enjoys among the naval forces of this and other countries would not dream of impugning the integrity of his figures. Taking, then, the ranking given by Jane and by the German Taschenbuch we obtain these comparisons:

	1st Place.	2d Place.	3d Place.	4th Place
Jane	Great Britain, Germany, United States, Japan			
Taschenbuch	Great Britain, Germany, United States, Japan			
U.S.N. Year Book	Great Britain, Germany, United States, Japan			

It will thus be seen that in the accordance of rank these three books agree. In the matter of ship classification they do not entirely agree, but that is nothing for the two Congressmen to get excited about as they will see if they will note that a different basis of classification is expressly given where a difference exists. For example, the British book by Jane gives the South Carolina and the Michigan as Dreadnoughts, while the U.S. Year Book ranks them among plain battleships. However, the U.S. publication distinctly states in a footnote that among Dreadnoughts are counted only "those ships of all big guns of 11-inch caliber or more." In placing these two ships in the Dreadnought class Jane feels that he ought to make an explanation and adds this footnote: "These ships authorized in 1905; though laid down after, were projected before the British Dreadnought, and so may be considered as the first 'Dreadnoughts,' i.e., all big gun ships. They are good sea boats but roll heavily."

The development in naval architecture has been so rapid since the construction of the Dreadnought that that famous vessel is now left far behind, and it has been found necessary to give another classification to those much larger than she, and the general term of "super-Dreadnoughts" has been given to them. In the U.S. Year Book instead of using this general term, the compilers based the classification upon the caliber of the big guns, and made the 11-inch the lowest that would entitle a ship to enter into the Dreadnought class; in other words, a new meaning was given to the word "Dreadnought."

Much has been made of the fact that in the U.S. Year Book the three battleships of the Indiana class, the Indiana, the famous Oregon and the Massachusetts, were omitted from the list of battleships while the five German battleships of the Kaiser Friedrich III. class are admitted to the list. In the first place it should be pointed out that if classifications are to amount to anything some limit must be placed upon ships or the old and the new will be promiscuously mixed up and comparisons will amount to nothing.

The sheer inaccuracy of the assertions of Messrs. Witherspoon and Hensley is shown by the following portion of their prepared statement which they gave out to the press after the hearing of Secretary Daniels before the House Naval Committee on Feb. 2: "It was

developed that the United States appeared to have three less battleships than Germany because three of the American battleships were omitted from our list, namely, the Oregon, the Massachusetts and the Indiana. The reason suggested by the Secretary of the Navy for the omission of these battleships was that they were old and obsolete, but it appears that in the German list are included ten battleships, to wit, Kaiser Friedrich III., Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kaiser Karl der Grosse, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Kaiser Barbarossa, Wittelsbach, Zähringen, Wettin, Mecklenburg and Schwaben, each of which has a tonnage of 10,974, built at the same time as the omitted American battleships."

There is something almost ludicrous in the excitement among the American newspapers over a "charge" made by men who were so little acquainted with the subject of which they were speaking as not to know that there was a difference varying from four to nine years in the periods in which these ships were built. The utter worthlessness of this statement by these two Congressmen is conclusively shown by the following tabular comparison of the years of building of the ships in question:

American.—Indiana, laid down 1891, completed 1895; Massachusetts, laid down 1891, completed 1895; Oregon, laid down 1891, completed 1896.

German.—Kaiser Friedrich III., laid down 1895, completed 1898; K. Wilhelm II., laid down 1896, completed 1900; K. Wilhelm der Grosse, laid down 1898, completed 1901; K. Karl der Grosse, laid down 1898, completed 1901; K. Barbarossa, laid down 1898, completed 1901; Wittelsbach, laid down 1898, completed 1902; Wettin, laid down 1899, completed 1902; Zähringen, laid down 1900, completed 1902; Mecklenburg, laid down 1900, completed 1903; Schwaben, laid down 1900, completed 1903.

From this table it is seen that all these German ships are at least four years later in time of laying down than the three American vessels, and with only one exception all the German ships are at least four years later in time of completion. It needs only a superficial knowledge of naval matters to understand that the space of four years in these times of naval development of the last twenty years means a great deal, not to speak of the nine years between the Mecklenburg and Schwaben and the Indiana type.

PROGRESS OF SERVICE LEGISLATION.

That steps should be taken toward the erection of a government armor plant has been decided by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. As far as the committee is concerned the Secretary has won a victory in his advocacy of the construction of a government armor plant, and an amendment providing for the appointment of an armor plant commission will be attached to the Naval Appropriation bill when it is reported to the House. The amendment will be carefully drawn, so that a competent commission can be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy with instructions to select a site for the proposed plant. It will probably be composed of Navy officers and civilian iron and steel experts. Some of the members of the committee wish to appropriate sufficient money to purchase the site, while others insist that only sufficient money to secure an option should be appropriated at this session. Two of the members of the committee argue that the committee will have sufficient authority if it is authorized to recommend the location of the plant within a certain district. The commission will be instructed to report at the next regular session of Congress. It is understood that the amendment will provide for the erection of a plant with a capacity of from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of armor plate. The commission will be required to report on the probable cost of the erection of the plant at various locations, the transportation facilities, the labor market and the available material. It will also be asked to go into the question of the probable cost of producing armor plate at a government factory. The majority of the members of the committee are convinced that in reporting the amendment they should go as far toward the authorization of the construction of a plant as it is possible to go and at the same time protect the Government against waste of funds in carrying out the project. It is admitted that there is a year's occupation for an able commission in doing the preliminary work for the passage of the necessary legislation for the plant. The commission will be expected to visit all the suggested locations for the plant. It will not only investigate the different sites, but may conduct hearings at which the representatives of local interests will be allowed to appear.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably on the bill for the revision of the Articles of War which was prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Army. General Crowder was before the sub-committee Feb. 3 to discuss the various provisions of the bill and explain to members of the committee the importance of the changes suggested for the Articles of War. It is expected to submit the bill to the whole committee at the next meeting, and it will doubtless be favorably reported at an early date. Chairman Chamberlain is impressed with the importance of the bill and will endeavor to secure early consideration of it by the Senate. After the Articles of War are disposed of the committee will take up the Volunteer Army bill. Chairman Chamberlain is experiencing considerable difficulty in securing a quorum of the Senate Committee, and for the purpose of securing a larger attendance at the meetings of the committee he has

changed the time of holding the weekly sessions from Thursday to Friday.

During the hearings before the House Committee Secretary of the Navy Daniels made a special plea for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the development of an oil supply for the Navy. He suggested that the \$400,000 appropriated for the marine barracks at the Panama Canal might be diverted to a fund for oil, as, now that it has been decided not to station any marines at the Panama Canal, the money will not be needed for the purpose intended. In the course of his statement the Secretary called attention to the advance in the price of oil, and insisted that it is a bad policy to place the Navy at the mercy of the oil monopoly in securing fuel for its battleships. At the suggestion of Chairman Padgett, Secretary Daniels will send a supplemental estimate to Congress for an appropriation of \$500,000 for oil.

SECRETARY DANIELS'S OPINIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy on Feb. 5 completed a six day hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Secretary Daniels not only went over the estimates in detail, but discussed at length the general policy of the Administration. Throughout the long ordeal the Secretary handled himself in a most admirable manner, displaying a wonderful amount of information as to the details of the Department and the Navy, and giving evidence that he had been burning midnight oil in studying the problems which he had been called upon to solve. One of the most satisfactory features of the Secretary's appearance before the committee was that despite the fact that he differed with some of the members on a number of questions, he got through the hearing without exciting any ill feeling. Throughout the hearing the Secretary was questioned closely by members of the committee, but he appeared to be ever ready to reply frankly to all inquiries. If he did not have the information at hand he admitted it, and promised to furnish it in supplementing his hearings.

The Secretary was kept before the committee on Feb. 5 for three hours discussing the drydock question. He was firm in insisting that Norfolk was the place for the proposed new dock, and went into a discussion of the advantages of having another dock on Hampton Roads. He contended that there would not be very much difference in the cost of erecting the dock between Norfolk and Philadelphia. Representative Lee, of Pennsylvania, by a series of questions attempted to show that Philadelphia is the logical place for the new dock. The fight over this question will be carried to the floor of the House when the Naval Appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

One of the most radical departures in the treatment of enlisted men is now under consideration in the Navy Department, according to statements that the Secretary made to the committee. Now that the Navy is enlisted up to its authorized strength the Secretary has asked the commanding officers afloat to pass on a proposition by which enlisted men who have overstayed their leave forty-eight hours can be dishonorably discharged from the Navy without trial by court-martial. By this system of elimination the Secretary is of the opinion that the standard in the enlisted personnel can be raised until none but first class men will be in the Service. While the Secretary is highly pleased with the results of the inauguration of his educational scheme, he is not inclined to relax discipline, but intends to so shape the policy of the Department as to raise the standard for enlisted men.

The Secretary advocated the enactment of legislation by which from twenty-five to fifty apprentices may be sent to the Naval Academy. He thinks that a personnel board of officers should be appointed to pass upon applicants for the examination, or that the Secretary should be authorized to appoint all the way from twenty-five to fifty who have successfully passed the entrance examination. By this system he expressed it as his opinion that poor boys would have an opportunity to enter the Navy and that the country would procure an excellent quality of officers. By beginning their education for the Navy at an early age the Secretary is of the opinion that midshipmen would have a better training when they graduated from Annapolis than if they were appointed direct to the Academy from civil life.

The Secretary, in discussing the proposition for an increased number of chaplains, declared that he did not want welfare secretaries substituted for chaplains. He thought that provision should be made for ten welfare secretaries and twelve chaplains. He was asked how many chaplains should be authorized if the committee should not provide for any welfare secretaries, and replied that he thought that twenty-four chaplains would not be too many. It is understood that the committee has passed favorably upon a provision in the Appropriation bill for ten welfare secretaries. The majority of the members are in favor of an increase in the number of chaplains, but have not yet decided whether to provide for the increase in chaplains in the Appropriation bill or to defer it until the Personnel bill comes up for consideration.

That by July there will be about 700 cadets at West Point was stated by Col. Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., Superintendent of the Military Academy, in a hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb.

5. Major B. T. Clayton, Q.M. Corps, will also appear before the committee. The increase in the number of cadets is accounted for largely by the increase in the membership of Congress that resulted from the last census, and a disposition on the part of the members to look more closely after the vacancies from their districts. The discussion in Congress of the character of the entrance examination appears to have increased the interest of young men in the Academy rather than discouraged their efforts to enter the institution. There was considerable discussion led by Representative McKellar as to the proper basis for estimating the cost of the education of the cadet. Mr. McKellar insisted that in making the estimates of cost per capita of maintaining a cadet at West Point the expenses of the detachments of troops and officers on duty should be taken into consideration. Colonel Townsley took exception to this system of accounting. No extensive reconstruction work was asked for by Colonel Townsley. He urged that quarters for two non-commissioned officers should be provided for in the Appropriation bill. There is a slight decrease in the estimates of this year compared with the appropriation for last.

The Quartermaster Corps will shortly advertise for the new buildings at the Front Royal Remount Station. These buildings include barracks and an administration building, storehouse, one field officer's quarters, two line officers' quarters, one veterinary quarters, two double non-commissioned officers' quarters, one dispensary, three colt stables, one wagon shed, shop building, and a small veterinary's storehouse. It is not expected that the work of constructing the buildings will begin much before two months, and it is doubtful whether they will be ready to be occupied within a year. Work is now under way on the new buildings at Fort Bliss. In the extensive improvements are nineteen captains' quarters at \$4,791 each; six lieutenants' quarters, at \$4,097 each; brick barrack building costing \$18,395; and four double mess buildings at \$9,733 each. It is estimated that the Army is short now about two thousand horses. A large part of this shortage is due to the hard service on the border. An appropriation of about \$500,000 for horses is carried by the Army Appropriation bill now pending in the House Committee on Military Affairs. Very wisely the Committee has provided that \$200,000 of this amount shall be made available immediately upon the passage of the bill. In fact considerable money can be saved if the appropriation is available at present, as the price of animals is down at this time on account of the shortage of forage throughout the West.

With a view to obtaining information as to what organizations of the National Guard can be turned out for next summer's maneuvers, a letter has been sent from the War Department to the Governors of the various states. Plans are being prepared at the War College for these maneuvers on an extensive scale, but it will be impossible for the War Department to go ahead with any arrangements until it has some definite information as to what the state authorities will do. The tentative plan provides for the mobilization of the National Guard of New England and New York at one place; Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia at another; Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan at another; the Northwestern states at another; and possibly the Pacific coast at another. Several schemes are under consideration, one of which is for the mobilization of the different divisions as provided for in the scheme of reorganizing the National Guard. Some of the members of the General Staff are opposed to any attempt to mobilize a larger body of National Guardsmen than a brigade, and think that exercises with even smaller organizations would accomplish better results, as only a small proportion of the National Guard has had sufficient training to participate in divisional field work. However, the matter will be largely in the hands of the state authorities and nothing will be done until they have been heard from.

It is expected that about 200 additional marines will probably be sent to Mexican waters about March 1. This will bring the total force of marines, distributed among vessels on the east coast, up to about 1,000 men. A force of 1,700 marines, organized into two provisional regiments, is now at the advanced base at Culebra, P.R., engaged in exercises. These marines according to the present plans will be sent toward the end of February to the Mardi Gras festivals at New Orleans and Mobile. The transport Hancock will take one portion of the marine force and the Prairie the other. After these festivals are over the majority of the marines will be sent to Pensacola, Fla., and the rest will go on one of the transports to Vera Cruz.

The enlistments in the Navy begin to increase in July, like those of the Army. In August there were 650 enlistments, and they have not dropped much below 600 any month up to the present time, when the authorized strength of the Navy has been reached. The same is true of the Marine Corps. There are at present between thirty and forty enlisted men in the Marine Corps less than the number authorized by law. The Department never allows the enlistment to get higher than this mark, as the recruiting service might exceed the legal number by an extraordinary number of enlistments at any post.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Secretary of War has decided for the present, at least, not to issue an income tax circular. After consulting the Judge Advocate General and looking into the matter carefully himself, the Secretary reached the conclusion that it would not be good policy for the War Department to assume to give instructions to Army officers as to how the income tax should be handled, any more than to instruct them as to how to discharge any other civilian duty. The final decision in this matter will rest with the Treasury Department, upon which a ruling by the Judge Advocate General, the Quartermaster General or even the Secretary of War would not be binding. The Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the official authorized to collect the income or any other tax, and no ruling by the Secretary of War would excuse an officer from paying an income tax or any part of it. It is feared by the Secretary that an attempt to outline a policy to be pursued by the War Department would only confuse the officers of the Army and might lead to serious complications with the Treasury Department.

While the War Department will not issue a circular, the Secretary of the Navy has approved a circular prepared by Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, U.S.N. Both Departments will send out a blank which is furnished by the Treasury Department. This blank is the usual "Form 1040" which is furnished to all individuals required to file an income tax return. The circular letter prepared by Paymaster General Cowie is as follows:

Navy Department, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1914.

Circular Letter for the information of officers and civilian employees of the Naval Service relative to preparation of return of annual net income for calendar year 1913.

1. The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all officers and civilian employees of the Naval Service relative to the preparation and submission of Return of Annual Net Income for the calendar year 1913, as provided by the Federal Income Tax Law of Oct. 3, 1913:

(a) The income tax for the calendar year which ended Dec. 31, 1913, covers incomes from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913—ten months. Any person whose income for this period (March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913) was \$2,500 or more must file a return of said income on Form No. 1040, entitled "Return of Annual Net Income of Individuals." No other form is required to be executed for the calendar year 1913. This return should be executed by all concerned without delay and forwarded to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the officer or employee is stationed or residing, as the law imposes a penalty in cases where said return is not filed on or before March 1, 1914. For those stationed or residing in the District of Columbia, on sea duty, or at places beyond the continental limits of the United States, the return should be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md. It is not understood that the penalty for nonfiling of the return by March 1, 1914, will be imposed in the cases of those on sea duty, or residing in remote places beyond the continental limits of the United States where there exists a physical impossibility to render the return by March 1, 1914; but those in the naval service so stationed or residing should file the return without delay for their own protection. Officers on sea duty or officers and employees stationed or residing beyond the continental limits of the United States should state as their address on the return the station or place at which they are physically present when the return is executed, followed by notation, "In care of Navy Department, Washington, D.C."

(b) For the year 1913 (March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913), single persons or persons not living with husband or wife may claim a specific exemption of \$2,500, and married persons a specific exemption of \$3,333.33; but any person whose net income for such period is \$2,500 or more, must make return and will be subject to a tax of one per cent. on the entire income unless the specific exemption is claimed and entered on the return. Should the wife have an income separate and distinct from that of her husband which, for the period of March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, was \$2,500 or more, she may make a separate return in her own name, but it must be attached to that of her husband; if desired, however, the return may be included by the husband in his return, in which event the form should be prepared as filed by both husband and wife, for example: "Filed by John Doe and Mary Doe," and the "Affidavit to be executed by individual making his own return," as it appears on page 3 of the form, amended by changing the words "me" and "I am," to "us" and "we are." In no case can the husband and wife, together, claim more than \$3,333.33 specific exemption; either one may claim the exemption or it may be divided between them according to their wishes.

(c) The term "income" as used herein is not confined to such pay and allowances as may have been received from the Government, but embraces all forms of income other than those specifically excepted from taxation which, for the purposes of this circular, may be briefly stated as being limited to interest accrued on United States, state, or municipal bonds. The term "pay" embraces base pay, longevity pay, ten per cent. additional for sea duty and shore duty beyond seas, pay as aid, and increased pay for aviation duty. The term "allowances" embraces commutation of quarters, mileage and heat and light. The Treasury Department has decided that mileage is an income, but the question as to whether commutation of quarters and heat and light, or the value thereof if furnished in kind, constitutes an income subject to taxation, has not yet been authoritatively decided. The following, however, is the best information obtainable on the subject at this time, viz.: Commutation of quarters, heat and light, and mileage should be included in the return of those who have been furnished with quarters in kind by the Government are in the same status as officers who have received commutation of quarters and should include in their return the commutation value of the quarters so furnished, computed at the rate of \$12 per month per room for the number of rooms to which their rank entitles them for the period March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913. Similarly, officers who receive fuel or illuminating supplies in kind during the above-mentioned period should make return for the value thereof, which should be ascertained from the general storekeeper of the yard or station where the record of such issues is kept and vouchers for payment therefor are prepared. No deductions can be claimed for the various items of pay and allowances, except mileage. Deductions may properly be claimed and entered in the column headed "General deductions," page 3 of the return, of that portion of the mileage allowance which was actually expended in connection with the business for which the allowance was made. It is suggested, however, that the officer for his own protection list the amounts received as commutation of quarters and heat and light, or the equivalent thereof if received in kind, separately on the return, so that the Treasury Department in finally passing upon the return may be in a position to eliminate such entries in making assessment in the event that it is finally determined that such allowances are not subject to the tax. As deduction may be claimed for mileage, it is assumed that such allowance will be separately listed by the officer.

(d) When the return is finally received by the Treasury Department from the various Internal Revenue Collectors concerned, an assessment notice will be issued to the individuals involved, advising them of the amount of income tax due and payable and giving full information as to the manner of making the remittances. No action should be taken toward paying the income tax until the receipt of the assessment notice.

(e) The attention of those in the Naval Service is called to the fact that no deduction of the income tax from pay or allowances has been made at the source, or, in other words, by any naval disbursing officer, for the period of March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, so that any entries made on the form in the column prepared for listing income from which deductions were made at the source (Form 1040, page 2, column A), must necessarily refer to incomes other than those represented by pay and allowances.

(f) A copy of Form No. 1040 is forwarded herewith and extra copies may be obtained by application to the Navy Department, commanding officers of vessels, and commandants of yards and stations. As hereinbefore stated, only those whose

incomes for the period March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, have amounted to \$2,500 or more are required to render the return for the calendar year 1913.

(g) For the calendar year 1914 and subsequent calendar years all officers and employees of the Naval Service should keep an accurate account of the pay and allowances received by them and of the deductions made therefrom at the source, so as to enable them to correctly prepare their income tax returns.

T. J. COWIE, Paymaster General, U.S.N.

Approved: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Act. Sec. of the Navy.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

In the Senate on Jan. 31 Mr. Newlands proposed an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the Inland Waterways bill S. 2739. The proposed new text is the same as that of H.R. 12754, noted elsewhere under "Bills Before Congress."

In the Senate on Feb. 4 Mr. Tillman offered S. Res. 262, for compilation of naval laws:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to prepare and submit to the Senate at its next regular session, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a compilation of existing laws relating to the Navy, Navy Department, and Marine Corps, with annotations showing how such laws have been construed and applied by the Navy Department, the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Attorney General, or the courts, the cost of said compilation to be covered by appropriations to be reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Tillman presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy urging the need of an annotated compilation of naval laws, and this, with the resolution, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, H.R. 12235, was passed by the House on Jan. 29 without amendment other than one of punctuation. The bill was published in our issue of Jan. 31, page 681.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 2 reported favorably the bill (H.R. 4541) introduced by Mr. Hay to consolidate the veterinary service, U.S.A., and to increase its efficiency. The bill was passed by the House in a previous Congress, but failed to pass the Senate. Chairman Hay is of the opinion that it will become a law at this session. The bill authorizes the President, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint veterinarians and assistant veterinarians in the Army, not to exceed two for each regiment of Cavalry and Field Artillery, fifteen as inspectors of horses and mules and as veterinarians in the Q.M. Corps, and five as inspectors of meats for the Q.M. Corps, not to exceed sixty-two in all. A candidate for appointment as assistant must be a citizen, between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven, a graduate of a recognized veterinary college or university, and shall pass a satisfactory examination. If appointed shall have rank, pay and allowances of second lieutenant; after five years' service same of first lieutenant; after fifteen years shall be promoted to veterinarian with rank, pay and allowances of captain; provided he passes a satisfactory examination under rules the President may prescribe; if found deficient shall be discharged with one year's pay and have no further claim on the Government. Veterinarians of Cavalry and Field Artillery now in the Army, together with veterinarians of the Q.M. Corps provided for, now employed, who at date of approval of this act have less than five years' service, are to be reappointed as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay and allowances of second lieutenant; of over five years' service to be reappointed and commissioned assistant veterinarians with same of first lieutenant; with fifteen years of service, of captain; provided they pass examination. Veterinarians now who fail to pass, due to disability incident to the Service, to be retired with seventy-five per cent. of pay corresponding to length of service. The Secretary of War, upon recommendation of Chief of Q.M., may appoint, for such time as required, reserve veterinarians necessary to attend public animals pertaining to Q.M. Corps, who shall have the pay and allowances of second lieutenant during such service, and no longer; to have like qualifications as required of assistant veterinarians; such veterinarians (reserve) to constitute a list of eligibles for appointment as assistant veterinarians. Candidates passing examinations prescribed shall be appointed, in order of merit in which they passed, to vacancies as they occur, appointment to be probationary for six months, after which, if services have been satisfactory, to be permanently appointed with commission antedated to embrace such probationary service. Probationary veterinarians found unsatisfactory to be discharged at any time during probationary period, or at end thereof, without any further claim against the Government. The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint a board to conduct examinations prescribed, one member a field officer, one a surgeon and two veterinarians.

Favorable report was made in the House Jan. 30 on H.R. 2728, which provides that Dr. George P. Heard be allowed to take the examination prescribed by law under the regulations for the government of the Army, for the grade of major, in the Medical Corps, and provides further, that if he successfully passes the required examination, the President is authorized to appoint him a major, but nothing in the bill provides for any back pay. In May, 1906, Dr. Heard was examined for promotion to a captaincy, and Surg. Gen. George H. Torney, president of the board, accepted the examination and he received his promotion to a captaincy. In October, 1909, Dr. Heard was again directed to stand an examination to determine his fitness for further promotion. This examination was taken in Manila, and the board reported unfavorably, claiming that the general average of Dr. Heard was 73.2 per cent., when the minimum requirement was 75 per cent. While at Camp Presidio the board in Washington confirmed this report, and Dr. Heard was duly but honorably discharged from the Army.

The House Military Committee favorably reports H.R. 3432, to reinstate Frank Ellsworth McCorkle as a cadet at West Point. The report explains that: "The offense with which Cadet McCorkle was charged was visiting the town of Highland Falls, N.Y., and there drinking two glasses of beer, to which he pleaded guilty. During the summer and fall of 1911 there were charges filed against nine cadets at the Military Academy at West Point for either taking a drink of liquor or having liquor in their possession. Three of the nine cadets were third classmen and six were fourth classmen. The three third classmen and three of the fourth classmen were dismissed while three of the fourth classmen had their sentences commuted from dismissal to lesser punishment. March 1, 1912, a bill was introduced in the House authorizing the President to reappoint as a cadet to the Military Academy Frank Ellsworth McCorkle. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, which on Jan. 21, 1913, recommended said bill for passage. The friends of four of the dismissed

cadets introduced a bill in the Senate for their reinstatement, which bill was ultimately passed as an amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation bill March 4, 1913. These boys were returned to the Academy July 4, 1913. All the cadets charged with this class of offenses during the summer and fall of 1911 except Cadets Hart and McCorkle have either had their sentences commuted and lesser punishment administered or have been returned to the Academy. It would seem to be but an act of simple justice that Cadet McCorkle be given the same relief."

Favorable report was made in the House Feb. 3 on H.R. 10232, to reimburse Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., \$44, for hire of horse used by him while on duty with Organized Militia of Ohio.

Favorable report was made in the House Feb. 5 on H.R. 7302, to place the supervision and control of Fort McHenry and the grounds connected therewith under control of the city of Baltimore.

The House Military Committee has voted to table the bill for the promotion of Col. W. F. Stewart, U.S.A., retired, to brigadier general on the retired list.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4247, Mr. Bryan.—To create the grade of vice admiral in the line of the Navy and appoint six officers thereto, four within one year from passage of act, the remainder as soon as practicable thereafter. Appointments to be made by Presidential selection from active line officers who have served with credit as rear admirals in command of a fleet, squadron, division or other command afloat, and subject to physical examination. Any officer now or hereafter carried in the grade of rear admiral as an extra number shall cease to be an extra number if appointed a vice admiral. The annual pay of vice admirals when on sea duty, or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, shall be \$11,000; when not on such duty they shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper nine. Vice admirals are to be retired at the age of sixty-two years, but the President may continue them on the active list until the age of sixty-five years. Vice admirals on the retired list shall receive the pay allowed retired rear admirals of the upper nine. Vice admirals shall be ordered to duty as commanders-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic Fleets, or to such other duty as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

S. 4248, Mr. Chamberlain.—To place the name of George W. Peters upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

S. 4253, Mr. Root.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to erect a suitable monument over the remains of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., explorer and navigator, in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va., \$1,500.

S. 4282, Mr. Shively.—To establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "The Army and Navy medal of honor honor roll." Same as H.R. 12179, noted in our issue of Jan. 31.

S. 4331, Mr. Kern.—To consolidate the veterinary service, U.S. Army, and to increase its efficiency. Same as H.R. 4541, favorably reported in the House Feb. 2 and briefed elsewhere in this issue.

S. 4360, Mr. Goff.—Authorizing the President to appoint and place William H. Crook on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of major.

H.J. Res. 208, Mr. Finley.—Providing for the printing of the roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate Armies.

H.J. Res. 209, Mr. Linthicum.—Authorizing the President to extend invitations to foreign governments to participate, through their accredited diplomatic agents of the United States, in the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Celebration to be held at the city of Baltimore, Md., in September, 1914.

H.R. 12572, Mr. Smith, of Maryland.—For relief of Joseph B. Girault, late paymaster's clerk, U.S.N.

H.R. 12582, Mr. Britten.—That Sec. 4 of the Panama Canal Act, approved Aug. 24, 1912, be amended by adding to the clause fixing the salary of the Governor of the Canal Zone at \$10,000 a year, the words "and \$5,000 a year additional while the office is held by Col. George W. Goethals."

H.R. 12591, Mr. Lafferty.—For the construction of a drydock on the Columbia River, Oregon, at a point to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy between the city of Portland and the mouth of the river, which dock shall be capable of receiving the largest war vessels of the Navy, \$2,500,000.

H.R. 12662, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay a cash reward for suggestions submitted by civilian employees of the several navy yards and naval stations of the Navy Department for improvement or economy in manufacturing processes or plant. To obtain this reward the winning suggestion must be one that will clearly effect a material economy in production or increase efficiency or enhance the quality of the product in comparison with its cost. The sum awarded to employees in accordance with this Act shall be paid them in addition to their usual compensation. The total amount paid under the provisions of this section shall not exceed \$1,000 in any month, no employee to be paid a reward under this Act until he has properly executed an agreement to the effect that the use by the United States of the suggestion, or series of suggestions, made by him shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature upon the United States by him, his heirs, or assigns.

H.R. 12671, Mr. Padgett.—To increase the efficiency of the U.S. Navy by the appointment of six vice admirals. Same as S. 4247.

H.R. 12672, Mr. Hardwick.—To authorize the purchase or acquisition of an aviation field at Augusta, Ga., for aviation and other military purposes, \$125,000, any unexpended balance of the \$125,000 to be used for improvements.

H.R. 12675, Mr. Peters, of Massachusetts.—Authorizing the Treasury Department to test upon ships, a device for hoisting and lowering lifeboats at sea.

H.R. 12744, Mr. Cox.—Requiring the Secretary of War to manufacture all harness, saddles, bridles, leather goods, boots and shoes used by the Army, and furnished by the Q.M. Corps in the quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.; for new machinery there is appropriated \$250,000.

H.R. 12752, Mr. Falconer.—For a monument to the memory of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, at Washington, D.C., \$50,000.

H.R. 12753, Mr. Goetze.—For erection of a memorial building at Fort Amanda, Allen county, Ohio, \$5,000.

H.R. 12754, Mr. Broussard.—To create a Waterways Commission and a Board of River Regulation to promote interstate commerce by the development and improvement of the rivers and waterways and water resources of the United States and the co-ordination of and co-operation between rail and water routes, etc. The section-titles of the bill follow: 1. Appropriation of \$60,000,000 annually for ten years for River Regulation Fund; 2. creation of the Waterways Commission and the Board of River Regulation; 3. co-operation with states, municipalities, and other local agencies; 4. encouragement of independent initiative and local expenditures for construction; 5. co-operation of Government bureaus with each other and with states; 6. correlation, co-ordination, and economy in administration and construction; 7. recommendations, reports, plans, and estimates for construction by the board; 8. references to and instructions from the President in cases of doubt or uncertainty; 9. execution of work by Government bureaus in accordance with plans adopted by the board; 10. comprehensive plans for conservation of water supplies and for river regulation; 11. Smithsonian Institution; Museum of Water and Forest Resources; 12. Agricultural Department; Use of water to increase food production and regulate stream flow; 13. Forest Service; Conservation of water supplies by forest and woodland cover, and fire protection; 14. Geological Survey; Topographic surveys of drainage basins and stream measurements; 15. Reclamation Service; Irrigation and drainage works for river regulation; 16. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army; Storage reservoirs and works for flood prevention and protection; 17. duties of Executive Committee appointed by the President; To prepare plans and to promote co-operation and comprehensive work; 18. equitable appor-

tionment among waterway systems of expenditures under this Act; 19, replenishment of River Regulation Fund, whenever necessary, by bond issue; 20, appropriations and apportionment annually for ten years; For Smithsonian Institution \$1,000,000, Agricultural Department \$5,000,000, Commerce Department \$2,000,000, Geological Survey \$3,000,000, Reclamation Service \$20,000,000, Forest Service \$9,000,000 (which includes \$5,000,000 for the acquisition of forest lands by National Forest Reservation Commission), Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., \$20,000,000.

H.R. 12797, Mr. Kalaniana'ole.—For construction of a breakwater at Kahului Harbor, island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, \$100,000.

H.R. 12802, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky.—To accept a deed of gift or conveyance from the Lincoln Farm Association to the United States of America, of land near the town of Hodgenville, Ky., embracing the homestead of Abraham Lincoln and the log cabin in which he was born, together with the memorial hall enclosing the same; and further to accept an assignment or transfer of an endowment fund of \$50,000 in relation thereto.

H.R. 12805, Mr. Smith, of Maryland.—Whereas the capacity of the present powder mill at Indian Head is not sufficient to supply the needs of the Government; and whereas the cost of the manufacture of powder at the Indian Head plant is thirteen cents per pound less to the Government than when purchased of private makers: Therefore be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be empowered and directed to take immediate steps to increase the capacity of the plant to 20,000 pounds per day. Appropriates \$500,000, to become immediately available.

H.R. 12806, Mr. Linthicum.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of the Fort McHenry Military Reservation, Maryland, to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore as a public park, making certain provisions in connection therewith, providing access to and from the site of the new immigration station heretofore set aside, and appropriating \$10,000, to be expended in the repair, alteration, or removal, or other disposition of the buildings and other structures located upon said grounds and upon the repair of the roads now constructed thereon, to be expended by the direction of the Secretary of War or such other officer as he shall designate.

H.R. 12896, Mr. Griffin.—To place Rev. John A. Ferry, captain, upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

H.R. 12898, Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania.—To place the name of 1st Lieut. James G. Cooper on the unlimited retired list of the Army, with rank and pay as a retired officer of the Regular Establishment.

H.R. 12917, Mr. Carlin.—For the erection of a complete plant for the manufacture of armor plate in the city of Alexandria, Va.

H.R. 12918, Mr. Carlin.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to have repaired the military road to Balls Bluff, in the county of Loudoun, Va.

H.R. 12936, Mr. Austin.—To place the name of George W. Peters upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

MAJOR FORD'S BALKAN SERVICE.

The Secretary of War has written a very glowing letter of commendation to Major Clyde S. Ford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in appreciation of his distinguished services in connection with the recent Balkan war. The following is the text of the letter:

War Department, Feb. 2, 1914.

Major Clyde S. Ford, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Sir: Upon your return from leave of absence I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of the distinguished services which you have rendered in connection with the combatant forces in the field during the recent Balkan War—services which have reflected great credit not only upon yourself, but upon the Army which you so efficiently represented. Your services are all the more creditable from the fact that they were rendered voluntarily in the cause of humanity while you were abroad on an extended leave incident to conditions resulting from a surgical operation of great severity. You organized and took charge of a unit of the American Red Cross, for the extension of immediate relief to the Turkish wounded at the military barracks at Tash Kishla.

The American Chargé states in an official report to his department that in addition to your surgical work among the wounded you took charge of the cholera situation at the camp of San Stefano, and that your work in this capacity undoubtedly resulted in the saving of many lives from death by cholera. He comments upon your courageous and untiring efforts and the ability with which you conducted this whole affair.

I attach for your information official despatches of both the American Ambassador and his successor, the Chargé, covering in interesting detail your services while on volunteer duty with the Army of a friendly power; and I have also directed that these despatches be filed with your official record in the War Department. I am glad to say that this high commendation of our distinguished Ambassador follows in your efficiency record a number of other highly commendatory statements in your behalf of fine and humanitarian service and professional skill in the field in connection with our own Army in the Philippines. It is especially gratifying to find that your services have been distinguished and appreciated by your superiors from the time of your entry in the Service, and that that most precious possession of an officer—his official record—made up from the recommendations and appreciation of his superior officers and comrades, is one of which you may be justly proud. Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Major Ford, who recently returned from the Far East, is now enjoying a two months' leave in Washington. While abroad, in addition to his work at the cholera camp at San Stefano, he also cared for wounded soldiers at the hospital in Constantinople, for which services he was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey. In June, when Bulgaria resumed fighting, he hastened there, where he offered his services. He was sent to the front, and during that month assisted in the medical care of 10,000 wounded Bulgarian soldiers, for which gallant work the King and the Queen of Bulgaria decorated him with the highest decorations given his rank. We referred to the high praise given the Major in reports from the American Ambassador at Constantinople last week.

SHOCK ACTION.

As an interesting contribution to current literature upon the subject of "shock action" a correspondent submits the following translation "from a well known standard work of undoubted authority," "La Manoeuvre de St. Privat" by Gen. H. Bonnal (French army); Volume II., pages 429-430: "If we were to give to the term 'shock' its proper value it would mean that two bodies of cavalry launched to a mutual attack would violently run into each other. If this were the case the adversaries would mutually crush each other, and the terrain of the 'shock' would disappear under a piled up mass of men and horses reduced to the condition of boiled beef. At maneuvers, in time of peace, one sees occasionally happen by accident a collision of two mounted parties, either moving directly toward each other or on converging lines at a gallop. Whenever this takes place it is only because clouds of dust or a fold of the ground has prevented the horses of the opposing lines from seeing each other. In war, with rare exceptions, the horses have time to see the troops upon which they are galloping, and instinct leads them to stop short at the moment when they are about to come nose to nose. The term 'shock action' therefore, when applied

to mounted action of the cavalry, is merely a meaningless phrase.

"The mêlée which follows the simultaneous halt of two opposing troops is, and can only be, progressive, since only the bravest horsemen push, at first, into the openings which always exist more or less in the hostile ranks, and it is only progressively that the opposing horsemen leave their ranks to engage. It is evident from this how formidable is the lance as opposed to the saber during the short halt which follows the charge. If the lancers can hold off the swordsmen and prevent the mêlée from taking place it is probable that the swordsmen will be obliged to seek refuge in flight from wounds they must receive from the lances without the possibility of a return. If, however, the mêlée takes place the lance becomes useless; the saber everything."

"Perhaps someone call tell whether or not General Bonnal's work has been translated into English?" adds our correspondent. "I have never seen a copy of such translation."

NEW METHODS OF ARMY PAYMENT.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has approved the Quartermaster's new system of paying retired Army officers and in all probability will approve the proposition for the abolition of the monthly pay day for enlisted men. Under the new scheme the retired officers after April 3 will be paid from the Deputy Quartermaster's office by checks, which will be mailed to them monthly. No vouchers will be required from the retired officers, but the signature on the back of the check will be regarded as sufficient receipt. The retired officers will also be allowed to designate a bank to which the monthly checks may be forwarded. The new system for the payment of the enlisted men, which still awaits the approval of the Treasury Department, is based upon the experience of foreign armies as reported by our military attaches abroad and approved by the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, in a communication to the Chief of Staff of Jan. 24, 1914, in which General Aleshire says:

"Men enlisting in the Army for the first time are fresh from civil life, where salaries are usually paid weekly, and under such conditions men of normal prudence will probably make the pay of one week last them until another pay day arrives. Experience in the Army shows that within a very short period after pay day the men are mostly without money and hence are without the means of enjoying the few simple pleasures to be found in the vicinity of the post. Under such conditions the temptation to borrow at exorbitant rates of interest is great, and when pay day does come much of the soldier's pay has been pledged to repay borrowed money and interest. It is believed that if the men were paid weekly it would soon come about that they would so handle their money that they would have about them the means of getting as they are desired the usual pleasures of the normal young man, and overindulgence would be much less frequent.

"Under present conditions when an organization changes station many unpaid bills are left, which need not be the case if payments are made weekly. Laundry and post-exchange bills can be settled and thus avoid the sending by quartermasters of checks to the old stations, with the attendant paper work.

"If the plan and forms herewith submitted are approved by the Secretary of War, the forms will be submitted to the Treasury Department for consideration, and, if approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, it is recommended that before applying this plan generally to the Army a thorough and comprehensive trial thereof be made at Fort Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D.C., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. It is further recommended that the payment of the enlisted men during the test of this plan at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, be made under the supervision of the commanding general, Southern Department, and that arrangements be made with the commanding general of the Eastern Department to have the payment of enlisted men at Fort Myer, Va., and Washington Barracks, D.C., during the test of this plan made under the supervision of this office, so that the working of the details thereof may be closely and carefully observed."

The new system will entail more work upon the company commander and the quartermaster, but it will undoubtedly add to the convenience and content of their men, who will be able to draw their pay from the quartermaster on order approved by the company commander. The question as to how frequently the men are to be paid will probably be determined by the result of the proposed trial of the new system.

COLLIERS FOR ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The bids for the construction of the colliers for the Isthmian Canal Commission, provided for in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill approved June 23, 1913, were opened at the Navy Department Feb. 2, 1914. The final designs of these vessels were developed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, U.S. Navy Department, to embody certain characteristics desired by the Isthmian Canal Commission. These vessels are intended primarily for the transportation of coal to the Isthmus of Panama, and have been so designed as to lend themselves readily to conversion to the government type of colliers, and will therefore be capable of forming valuable adjuncts to the fleet if necessary in time of war.

These vessels will be about 522 feet over all length, 500 feet between perpendiculars, 62 feet molded beam, and of approximately 28 feet draft loaded. They will have a maintained sea speed at the load draft of fourteen knots, and will be fitted up to provide comfortable quarters for a crew of about 146 men and the necessary officers.

The vessels will be of the twin screw single deck type, and the design provides for the carrying and handling of cargo coal and for the carrying of fuel oil if desired. They will be of the raised forecabin and poop deck type.

They will have double bottoms throughout their entire lengths, will be fitted for carrying water ballast tanks and will be divided by watertight bulkheads into four large cargo holds. In addition four compartments will be provided forward to carry either bulk freight or oil, and the usual subdivision aft to form machinery compartments, separated from the cargo coal holds by means of a cofferdam. Especial attention has been given to the arrangement of the vessels' bunker coal, in order that self-trimming may be obtained to the greatest extent possible. Accommodations for the officers and crews will

be unusually commodious. The fittings and finish of quarters will be in accordance with the practice obtaining in colliers in the U.S. Navy.

These vessels will have fore and main masts, with the usual provisions for the radio outfit. The design provides for special appliances to facilitate the rapid handling of the cargo. Ample life-saving appliances will be provided, and every effort has been made to comply with the latest developments in regard to the insuring of the safety of both the vessels and the lives of their crews while at sea.

The bids submitted by the various shipbuilders are as follows:

Seattle Construction and Drydock Company—One vessel complete in accordance with the Department's plan, \$1,436,000; Department's design, with the omission of overhead coaling gear, \$1,400,000.

Maryland Steel Company—Two vessels, in accordance with bidder's design, including overhead coaling gear, \$1,022,000 each; two vessels, including overhead coaling gear, built as duplicates to the Orion and Jason, \$945,000 each; two vessels in accordance with bidder's design, but without overhead coaling gear, \$970,000 each; two vessels, without overhead coaling gear, bidder's design, alternative bid, \$987,500 each.

Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company—One or two vessels in accordance with bidder's design, but without overhead coaling gear, \$945,000 each.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN THE MILITIA.

The Secretary of War has sent the letter which appears below to the Secretaries of the Treasury, the Navy and the Interior; of the Departments of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture; to the Attorney General and Postmaster General; to the President of the Civil Service Commission; and to the Public Printer:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 30, 1914.

My dear Mr. Secretary: At the recent meeting of the National Militia Board in this city, certain proposed legislation providing for leave of absence without loss of pay or time for Federal employees who are members of the Organized Militia, was submitted for the consideration of the Board.

The Board unanimously recommended as follows:

That there be no attempt made at this time to secure such legislation, but that the Secretary of War recommend to the heads of all other Federal Departments, and to the Civil Service Commission, that they respectively make such rules and regulations consistent with existing law, as will provide that absences of Federal employees who are members of the Organized Militia, upon duty or field service with their organizations for instruction, shall not adversely affect the efficiency rating of such employees.

The above recommendation having been approved by the War Department, it is requested that such action be taken by your Department as will carry into effect the recommendation made by the Board.

It should be noted that the above recommendation refers not only to Federal employees residing in the District of Columbia, but also to those residing outside the district. Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

ENGINEERING COMPETITIONS, U.S. NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., Director Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, announces the standing on Jan. 1, 1914, of vessels of the battleship class which have completed steaming trials and submitted returns involving all factors of the engineering competition for the past half year.

Stand- ing.	Ship.	Multiple.	Stand- ing.	Ship.	Multiple.
1.	Kansas	134.602	6.	Arkansas	99.972
2.	Ohio	115.956	7.	Idaho	87.129
3.	Wyoming	105.584	8.	Rhode Island	77.870
4.	Delaware	105.298	9.	New Jersey	77.214
5.	Utah	103.942			

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Brutus will leave Hampton Roads about Feb. 5 for Key West and return to Hampton Roads.

The Seventh Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been organized, consisting of the Aylwin, Benham and Parker. The Balch will later join this division.

The mail address of the Denver has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The K-2 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Jan. 31, 1914.

Four officers and 125 bluejackets from the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, at Colima, Mexico, arrived at Guadaluajara Feb. 3 for a few days' visit. Advice says the naval visitors have circulated freely, seeing the sights, and that no unpleasant incident has been reported.

The U.S.S. North Dakota, at the navy yard, New York, has been placed under quarantine following the discovery of a case of diphtheria on Feb. 3. The vessel is under what is known as "suspect" quarantine and three days at least must pass before anyone is allowed to leave it. The Arkansas also is quarantined at the yard. There have been three cases aboard her since Jan. 26.

The Argentine dreadnought Rivadavia, built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., started on her trial trip Feb. 5. Among the high officials on the ship for the trial were Francis T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, of the Fore River Company; Admiral Bernado, of the Argentine Navy, and many minor officials of this country and Argentina. The big ship was bound to Rockland, Me., and her speed tests will be made over the Rockland course. She will then go from Rockland to Bermuda on her endurance and coal consumption tests.

The Navy Department has received a bronze medal for Dana L. Milligan, formerly hospital apprentice, first class, in the Navy, presented as a personal gift by Gen. Li Yuan-hung, Vice-President of the Chinese Republic, in recognition of Milligan's services in the Red Cross hospitals at Hankow during the revolution in 1911. The medal was accompanied by a diploma in Chinese characters, dated the third year of the republic, March 15, 1913, given under the seal of the Vice-President of the Republic of China, setting forth that the medal was presented as a token of merit of Milligan's gracious labors. It states that "In 1911 the Wuchang army of the people rose to righteousness. The occasion found you one whose diligence corresponded to the opportunity of service in the Red Cross Association, which this medal

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commemorates. May this merited recognition ever encourage you to such deeds as this certificate attests." Milligan was honorably discharged in November of 1913 and is said to be living at 801 Kirby avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn., and the medal and diploma will be sent to him.

The Jason will leave Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay about Feb. 9.

The Cyclops will leave Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz about March 1.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major General Commandant William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C.

Col. George Barnett appointed Major General Commandant Feb. 2, 1914, and will relieve General Biddle on Feb. 23.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Parker, Louisiana and New Hampshire, arrived Feb. 3 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Monaghan, Flusser and Sterett, arrived Feb. 2 at Miami, Fla.

Wheeling, sailed Feb. 3 from New Orleans, La., for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Jaxon, arrived Feb. 3 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Annapolis, arrived Feb. 3 at San Francisco, Cal.

California, arrived Feb. 3 at San Diego, Cal.

Michigan, arrived Feb. 3 at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Benham, sailed Feb. 3 from Newport, R.I., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Caesar, sailed Feb. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New Orleans, La.

Arethusa, sailed Feb. 4 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Potomac, sailed Feb. 5 from Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, for Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Glacier, sailed Feb. 4 from San Francisco, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico.

Patuxent, sailed Feb. 4 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port au Prince, Haiti.

Dolphin and Culgon, arrived Feb. 4 at Tampico, Mexico.

Des Moines, sailed Feb. 5 from Habana, Cuba, for the East Coast of Mexico.

Preston, arrived at Miami Feb. 4.

Tonopah and Submarine Division, sailed from Galveston for New Orleans Feb. 5.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 2, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert W. McNeely to be a commander from Dec. 20, 1913.

Lieut. Burrell C. Allen to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) Willis W. Bradley, jr., to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1913.

Ensign James L. Oswald to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 6, 1913.

Ensign Norman R. Van der Veer to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 6, 1913.

John B. Walker, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of Navy from Jan. 23, 1914.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 31, 1914.

Promotion in the Navy.

Robert W. Clark to be a passed assistant paymaster.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 30.—Comdr. A. T. Long detached command Des Moines; to commandant, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Winston detached aid on staff of commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Oliver detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., Feb. 12, 1914; to fleet engineer, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. E. C. S. Parker detached North Carolina; to temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. G. Davy detached aid on staff, commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet; to aid on staff, commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming detached California; to naval station, Guam, via Army transport March 5, 1914.

Bttn. T. L. McKenna to temporary duty receiving ship at New York.

Bttn. E. L. Benson detached receiving ship, Puget Sound; to Oregon.

Bttn. M. C. Kent detached receiving ship, Puget Sound; to Milwaukee.

Chief Gun. James Shannon detached Niter Depot, Malden, Mass.; to temporary duty receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

Mach. N. McL. McDonald detached receiving ship at New York; to Missouri.

Mach. C. N. Koch detached receiving ship at New York; to Illinois.

Mach. W. W. Holton detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Idaho.

Mach. H. H. Beck detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Missouri.

Mach. J. A. Newell detached receiving ship at New York; to Illinois.

Paymr. Clerk W. J. T. Farquhar resignation accepted, to take effect Feb. 5, 1914.

Paymr. Clerk E. E. Artois appointed; to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, Jan. 30, 1914.

Lieut. V. K. Coman detached Galveston; to command Dale.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. T. Berry detached command Dale; to Galveston.

Ensign R. V. Hannon detached Galveston; to Dale.

Ensign E. C. Lange detached Dale; to Galveston.

Ensign J. C. Jennings detached Rainbow; to command Chauncey.

Ensign E. M. Woodson detached command Chauncey; to Saratoga.

Ensign B. V. McCandlish detached Saratoga; to Monadnock.

JAN. 31.—Comdr. Cleland Davis to duty in charge naval radio station, San Diego, Cal.

Lieut. H. A. Baldrige detached fleet ordnance officer, Pacific Fleet; to flag lieutenant and fleet ordnance officer, Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Stephen Doherty detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Michigan.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Wilson to North Dakota.

Surg. J. A. Murphy to Michigan.

Paymr. Clerk R. A. Ashton appointed; to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

FEB. 2.—Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., March 10, 1914; to Asiatic Station (via Army transport, April 5, 1914).

Lieut. W. W. Smith detached California; continue treatment at Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign O. C. Pailthorpe detached Pompey; to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Ensign F. G. Kutz detached Intrepid; to Annapolis.

Ensign C. G. McCord detached Annapolis; to Maryland.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Mears detached Cincinnati; to home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. C. E. Strite detached Michigan; to home, wait orders.

FEB. 3.—Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Moody detached Ohio; to Minnesota as executive officer.

Lieut. A. J. James detached naval recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1914; to aid on staff of commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. R. W. Cabaniss detached Naval Academy; to Vermont.

Lieut. W. E. Reno detached Wisconsin; to naval recruiting station and Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. LeC. Stover detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to naval station, Guam, via Army transport March 5, 1914.

Surg. R. R. Richardson to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

P.A. Surg. F. N. Brooks to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. J. J. O'Malley to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Bttn. Christopher Murray detached Alabama; to leave of absence.

Bttn. Stephen Ingham detached Constellation; to Alabama.

Gun. A. L. Holton detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to Colorado.

Chief Mach. F. J. Korte to treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, Feb. 3, 1914.

Comdr. C. B. McVay detached chief of staff, Asiatic Fleet; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh detached command Rainbow; to staff commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. B. H. Green detached Rainbow; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. G. W. Haines to Rainbow.

Surg. H. E. Odell to naval hospital, Canacao.

Mach. F. E. King detached Rainbow; to home, wait orders.

FEB. 4.—Comdr. D. F. Sellers detached Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; to Arkansas as executive officer (to report not later than Feb. 23, 1914).

Comdr. F. H. Schofield detached Arkansas; to continue treatment at naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin detached Naval Magazine, Hingham, Mass., on March 7, 1914; to Naval Station, Guam (via Army transport of April 5, 1914).

P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to treatment at naval hospital, Mare Island.

Gun. Gottlieb Sherer detached Missouri; to home, wait orders.

Chief Mach. E. G. Higgins to custodian, Pensacola, Fla.

FEB. 5.—Surg. C. N. Fisk to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. C. B. Munger to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

P.A. Surg. W. Short detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to temporary duty receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. W. S. Hoen detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Pittsburgh.

Paymr. B. D. McGee detached Wisconsin and Indiana; to Nebraska.

Paymr. I. T. Hagner detached Nebraska; to home, wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. H. R. Snyder to naval training station, Newport, R.I.

P.A. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright to Wisconsin and Indiana.

Bttn. M. H. Eldredge detached Pittsburgh; to home, wait orders.

Bttn. W. R. McFarlane detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to Pittsburgh.

Gun. H. Jorgenson detached Intrepid; to Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Chief Mach. J. A. Crummins to Reina Mercedes.

Paymr. Clerk Orley Tagland appointed to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., Feb. 5, 1914.

P.A. Surg. F. P. W. Hough detached insular government, Philippine Islands; to Cincinnati.

P.A. Surg. E. C. White detached naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

Mach. J. A. Ward detached Galveston; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Chief Carp. C. L. Bennett detached Galveston; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Carp. C. N. Lique detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 31.—Capt. F. C. Lander detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to recruiting duty Pittsburgh.

First Lieut. C. P. Meyer detached marine barracks, Mare Island; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JAN. 31.—Third Lieut. F. J. Gorman assigned to duty on Pamlico as junior engineer officer.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden, 1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes and 2d Lieut. William Williams appointed a board for the examination of Acting Master's Mate Nels Johnson for appointment.

FEB. 2.—Capt. J. M. Moore ordered to Washington, D.C., on official business.

Senior Capt. D. P. Foley granted thirteen days' leave, beginning Feb. 5, 1914.

FEB. 3.—Capt. J. M. Moore ordered to New York, N.Y., on official business.

FEB. 4.—First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley granted six months' extension of leave on account of sickness, beginning Feb. 6, 1914.

The cutter Seneca, on Jan. 30, left New York and proceeded to Cape Hatteras, N.C., to destroy the wreckage reported in the path of steamers and a menace to navigation located about ten miles from Diamond Shoals, Va. The obstruction consisted of two lower masts of a schooner and a gaff with sails attached, all held together by a rigging and a decided menace to navigation. The cutter pulled most of the wreckage away and will land it on the beach in Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Shortly after noon Jan. 31 while steaming out of the Patuxent River, Md., the cutter Apache sighted a sloop, Flora Elsie, deep in the water, seas breaking over her and sails down close to shoal under Little Cove Point, flying distress signals. She was oyster laden and leaking badly. The Apache took her in tow to Alexandria.

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., commanding the revenue cutter Woodbury, at Portland, Maine, received, under date of Jan. 24, 1914, the following letter of commendation from the Treasury Department: "The department is in receipt of your letter of Jan. 17, 1914, relating the circumstances attending the cruise of your command to render assistance to the Royal Mail steamer Cobequid, stranded on Trinity Ledge, Nova Scotia, on Jan. 13, 1914, with a letter from Mr. J. R. Keating, British Vice Consul, Portland, Maine, in behalf of the British shipping interests enclosed. It appears that, in connection with this disaster, the Woodbury, under your command, proceeded promptly to the reported location of the Cobequid, and, under most unfavorable conditions of wind and weather, continued on until the wrecked steamer was sighted, to find, however, that she was a total wreck and that the passengers and crew had been taken off by vessels near by before the Woodbury was able to reach the scene of disaster. The department is gratified to learn of the persistent efforts made by you as commanding officer of the Woodbury on this occasion and commends you and 2d Lieut. F. A. Nichols, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotschmar and Electr. 1st Class A. H. Clark, of your command, to whose untiring services you invite the especial attention of the department. A copy of this letter has been filed at the department with the service records of the officers mentioned herein. This letter will be read at a muster of the ship's company."

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. C. Billard. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. S. Von Boskerck. New York, N.Y.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Astoria, Ore.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.

TABOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—1st Lieut. W. H. Shea. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 3, 1914.

The much talked of theatricals took place at the Chamberlin last Friday evening before a brilliant and highly appreciative audience. The first play was "In Honor Bound," by Sydney Grundy, the cast consisting of Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Lieut. George A. Wildrick and Mr. George F. Adams. The scene was laid in the living room of Sir George Carlyon's town house and the setting of that play was due largely to Mrs. Marshall, who displayed great taste. The second play was "The House Across the Way," a snappy little sketch with only Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Mr. George F. Adams as characters, and was given with much vim. The third play, "Mrs. Hilary's Regrets," was acted in a finished manner by Mrs. Bradley and Capt. Frank C. Jewell. All parts were well taken and the actresses were recipients of many flowers. It is hoped the plays will be repeated later. The management hope to turn over to the Army and Navy Relief Fund nearly \$400.

Mrs. Rusbolt and Mr. Johnson, of Ironwood, Mich., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley B. Lemmon. In their honor Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Lawrason gave a dinner on Wednesday for Miss Fee, Lieut. William C. Foote, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley B. Lemmon. On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, jr., gave a dinner at the Chamberlin in honor of their wedding anniversary. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Col. G. P. Hawes, jr., Miss Risteen, Lieut. Joseph R. Davis.

Col. Warren P. Newcomb arrived Friday to visit his daughter, Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Before the play on Friday, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman gave a dinner for Colonel Newcomb, Mrs. Crocker and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, jr., gave a supper for Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Mr. George F. Adams, Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle.

On Sunday Major and Mrs. Theodore C. Lyster gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Nones, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Lyster, jr. After the play Friday Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle gave a club supper for Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Mrs. Bradley, Col. Warren P. Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mr. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Capt. and Mrs. James Totten. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Nones gave a club supper for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Mrs. Holcombe, Lieut. John L. Holcombe, Mrs. McNeely, Mrs. Crocker, of Portland, Me., is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Paul H. Herman. Mr. Julius Richards of Boston, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Lieut. Julius C. Peterson left today for Jefferson Barracks.

Mrs. Weeks of Washington, D.C., spent the week-end with her son, Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks. Col. C. P. Townsley spent Sunday on the post the guest of Colonel Haynes. Mrs. Kimberly and Miss Helen Kimberly spent several days in Richmond last week. Mrs. George P. Hawes, jr., gave a large tea last Saturday to introduce Miss Risteen, her house guest. Mrs. Ira A. Haynes poured coffee, and Mrs. William W. Rose served punch. Friday Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks gave a small tea for his mother and for Miss Helen Townsley. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly and Lieut. Ward E. Duvall, Vern S. Purnell, William C. Foote, Robert M. Perkins, Louis A. Craig, of Fort Myer.

Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland gave a dinner for Mrs. Holcombe, Lieut. John L. Holcombe, Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray gave a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert H. von Volkenburgh, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a club supper for Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose and Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle; Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Thomas Knox; Lieut. and Mrs. Philip S. Gage had dinner for Col. Warren P. Newcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Mr. Julius Richards; Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, jr., gave a club supper for Miss Risteen, Miss Townsley, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Miss Rowena Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Furman E. McCammon, Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, Ward E. Duvall, Francis A. Englehart and William C. Foote.

Sunday evening Lieut. John P. Smith and Joseph R. Davis were hosts at a dinner for Miss Helen Townsley and Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a club supper for Col. Newcomb, Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Holcombe, Lieut. John L. Holcombe and Mr. Julius Richards. Mrs. George F. Adams has returned from Kingston, N.Y. Miss Scott, of Haverstraw, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna.

The 4th Artillery Band went to Richmond for the inauguration of Governor Stuart. Capt. Edward L. Glasgow is a guest at the Sherwood Inn. He is here for examination. The friends of Lieut. Le G. B. Curtis were shocked and grieved to hear of his tragic death. He had left them only a few hours before in the best of health and spirits.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 1, 1914.

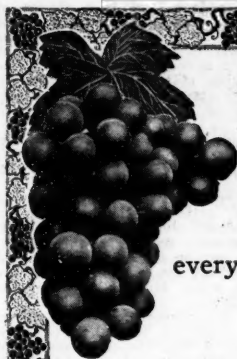
On Monday Capt. G. E. Houle left for San Francisco with a detachment of 250 recruits. Those at the bowling on Monday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. Burr. At the meeting of the Ladies' Card Club on Tuesday were Mesdames Baldwin, Lawton, Williams, Pillsbury, Craig, Holmes, Merrill, Burr and McAlister. The prizes were won by Mesdames Lawton, Williams and Craig.

Those at the dancing in the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Miss Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mr. James Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. McAlister. On Wednesday Lieut. Talbot Smith left on a special troop train with 150 recruits for Panama. Mrs. Smith left on Tuesday, and will make the trip to Panama with her husband, joining him in New York city.

Those at the roller skating on Wednesday evening were Major J. M. Kennedy, Lawrence Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mr. James Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Miss Ethel Jones, Capt. and Mrs. England, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Mr. and Mrs. Morton. A meeting of the members of the Ladies' Card Club was held on Thursday at Mrs. F. G. Lawton's. Mrs. Lawton was elected president, vice Mrs. T. W. Griffith, who is leaving Jefferson Barracks.

On Thursday evening Col. J. H. Beacom had as guests to dinner Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. Burr. On Friday evening Mrs. Crampton, of St. Louis, widow of General Crampton, entertained with an informal dinner for Mrs. Carr, Miss Seudder and Mr. Haymond, of St. Louis, and Capt. and Mrs. Foster and Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, from the post.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. J. A. Kress entertained with three tables of bridge at her home in St. Louis in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Kress, wife of Asst. Surg. C. C. Kress, U.S.S. Celtic. The guests were Mesdames Dock, Hardaway, Tanner, Dougherty and Lynn, and Misses Powell and Blayser, from St. Louis, and Mesdames A. E. Williams, J. M. Holmes and F. H. Burr from Jefferson Barracks. The



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Write us if unable to get Welch's of your dealer.
Sample four-ounce bottle, mailed, ten cents.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, New York



prizes were won by Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Holmes and Miss Flayer.

FORT DAVIS.

Fort Davis, Alaska, Nov. 30, 1913.

The Nome River, frozen from bank to bank, has afforded great pleasure to those who enjoy skating, among whom we noticed Lieut. W. H. Anderson and Dr. W. B. Meister. Snow began falling steadily the first week in November and soon many dog teams were in evidence. Miss Barbara Meister, young daughter of Dr. W. B. Meister, spending her first winter in Alaska, enjoyed a seven-mile ride behind Sergeant Major Hines's dog team. The children on the post delighted in their first season's sleigh ride Nov. 6, going in to school at Nome to the tune of "jingle, jingle sleigh bells." Many are practicing the correct use of skis. Dr. W. B. Meister is a new convert and will soon become as efficient as a real "sourdough."

Mrs. Schofield, of Nome, entertained the Bridge Club on the afternoon of Nov. 7. Members of this club from Fort Davis are Mesdames W. B. Meister, I. J. Palmer and Frederick Ostermann. The prize was won by Mrs. Sloan, of Nome. An impromptu dance was given at Lieutenant Ward's quarters Nov. 8 in honor of Miss Lilly Bakke, of Nome, who was spending the week-end with Mrs. W. L. Reed. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. W. B. Meister. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mueller, of Nome, gave a birthday party to their three-year-old daughter Nov. 10, to which Lieutenant Palmer's son, Gardner, and Clement and Frederick Ostermann, children of Lieutenant Ostermann, were the invited guests from the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer entertained at dinner and bridge Nov. 14 Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, Lieutenants Ward and Anderson, Mrs. G. Seiffert and Mr. J. Badger, of Nome. Lieutenant Ward left at daybreak Nov. 15 to join Mr. Charles Jones, of Nome, and go by dog team about twenty-five miles to Osborne Creek for a few days' hunting trip, but owing to the severe weather the bag was small. Mrs. John Hegneg visited in the family of Lieut. F. Ostermann this week. On Saturday evening Mrs. Ostermann gave a card party for Capt. and Mrs. W. Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Messrs. Albert and Ralph Loman, and Mr. Albert Cole and Mrs. N. Delacroix, of Nome.

The High School basketball team of Nome played Co. E team at the gymnasium Nov. 14. The game was witnessed by the officers and their families. Notwithstanding the Nome team brought out their "mascot" and a crowd of "rooters," they lost the game by two points. With the weather registering three degrees below zero, the post Bridge Club players braved the cold Nov. 15 and were entertained at the home of Mrs. Sloan, of Nome. The winner was Mrs. Dean, of Nome. "Pinafore" will be produced in Nome, under the direction of Professor Peterson, some time in January. Fort Davis talent will be represented by Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed and Lieutenant Anderson. Another game of basketball was played on Nov. 20 at Fort Davis between the High School team of Nome and Co. F. The Nome team carried off the honors. Mrs. L. W. Hayden and Miss Lilly Bakke came out from Nome to attend the field meet Nov. 25 and remained over Thanksgiving Day as guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed.

The weather moderated sufficiently for the men to give an exhibition of snow shoe racing and skiing on the morning of field day. Both races were won by Co. F. In the afternoon the events consisted of indoor baseball and bayonet fencing. The first event was won by Co. E, and the second by Co. F. In the evening a game of basketball took place, Co. F scoring.

With the Thanksgiving ball at Nome on Thursday night began the winter festivities. Three double sleigh loads of Fort Davis people attended, among them being Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Ostermann and Lieutenant Ward. The Bridge Club was entertained at Mrs. R. Downing's on Saturday. Mrs. W. B. Meister won the prize.

A minstrel show was given in the gymnasium on Saturday evening. The program was cleverly rendered and greatly appreciated. After the show Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed and Lieutenant Ward were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer to a supper party.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 27, 1914.

Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney gave a delightful bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames George S. Young, W. O. Boswell, Cromwell Stacy, J. F. Morrison, G. M. Parker, jr., R. L. Weeks, J. B. Richardson, J. C. Castner, W. H. Gill, James Ossewaarde, H. C. Gibner and G. C. Rockwell. The Musical Club met Friday at Mrs. Castner's. Mrs. Jay J. Morrow gave a large tea at her home in Portland on Friday in honor of Mrs. Charles H. McKinstry, recently arrived from Los Angeles.

Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz and her small daughter arrived Sunday from San Jose, Cal., where they have been visiting Mrs. C. H. Granger. At the usual hop on Friday those in the receiving line were Mesdames Boswell, Page, Hobson and Richardson. Lieut. and Mrs. Hobson gave a theater party in Portland Saturday afternoon. Mrs. George S. Young on Friday gave a delightful luncheon for Mesdames George B. Vohs, W. B. Richardson, Sweeney, Lentz, Taintor, Stacy, Fairfax, J. H. Page and J. B. Richardson.

Col. C. H. Martin visited the post on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Cleland McLaughlin were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stacy for the hop Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Stacy entertained at dinner on Thursday. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Young's on Tuesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilkes having high score.

Mrs. W. H. Gill entertained at bridge on Tuesday afternoon for Mesdames J. B. Richardson, Mrs. W. B. Richardson, Weeks, Rockwell, Ossewaarde and C. J. Taylor. Lieut. F. B.

Mallon had dinner before the hop Friday in honor of Miss Laidlaw, of Portland. Capt. Carroll F. Armistead had dinner in the bachelors' mess on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Boswell, Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney and Judge McConnell. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts arrived Monday and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Young until they are settled in their quarters.

FORT LISLUM NOTES.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, Jan. 26, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Carleton and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard composed a snow shoeing party Jan. 19. Following a long tramp over the hills they returned to the quarters of Captain Erwin, where tea was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard gave a chafing-dish party after the moving pictures Tuesday. The the dansant and cards afforded the amusement of the evening. The guests included Captain Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard and Dr. Mitchell. Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Captain Erwin and Dr. Mitchell were guests of Mrs. Carleton at bridge Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard entertained at cards Friday for Captain Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard and Dr. Mitchell. Lieut. and Mrs. Manning had as guests at the vaudeville Saturday Dr. Mitchell and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard. A supper-dance was given at the quarters of Captain Erwin after the vaudeville for Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Manning and Dr. Mitchell.

Lieutenant Edgerton returned on the Sampson from a three months' leave. While away he visited Panama and other points.

Forty-two recruits arrived on the S.S. Admiral Sampson for this post. Among them were eight old soldiers.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Jan. 26, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Greene on Jan. 19 gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Vandegrift and Miss Peters, sister of Mrs. Butler, all of Camp Elliot, and Captain MacArthur, 10th Inf. Lieut. W. J. Fitzmaurice returned to duty on Monday, from leave in the States. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy for bridge Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn's guests for auction the same evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Gray and Lieutenant Carithers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger entertained at auction bridge Jan. 21 in honor of Judge and Mrs. Gudger, of Ancon, parents of Mrs. Eichelberger, for Major and Mrs. J. H. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn and Lieutenant Carithers. Prizes were won by Mrs. Marshburn, Lieutenant Stewart and Lieutenant Carithers.

The Panama battalion of the U.S. Marine Corps, at Camp Elliot since 1905, sailed on the U.S.S. Minnesota from Colon Jan. 21 for Vera Cruz, Mexico, for distribution for duty on board the U.S. vessels stationed there. The battalion consisted of twelve officers and 375 men. The officers are Major S. D. Butler, commanding; Capt. J. C. Beaumont, P. A. Surg. B. H. Dorsey, U.S.N.; Capt. E. P. Fortson and J. E. Dyer, Lieut. H. W. Stone, E. A. Ostermann, C. L. Gawne, J. C. Smith, C. C. Riner, A. A. Vandegrift and A. J. White. Capt. R. H. Davis, post Q.M., with twenty-seven enlisted men, remained behind to pack materials and close the camp, whose final abandonment will take place about April 1, 1914. The buildings at Camp Elliot will then be turned over to the Isthmian Canal Commission. From that date it is not intended to station any more marines in the Canal Zone. With the departure of this battalion the Marine Corps terminates services on the Isthmus, which have been continuous since the insurrectionary period preceding the revolution of 1903.

The material of the Gorgona Hotel, torn down when Gorgona was abandoned, has been turned over to the commanding officer, Camp Otis. It is intended, if the money is available, to use this material in the erection of a recreation hall and gymnasium along the lines of the club houses of the Commission. Such a building is greatly needed at this post, as the present post exchange building is becoming too small for the growing command.

Lieut. Col. W. V. Judson, C.E., U.S.A., left Jan. 23 to spend his annual leave in the States. Col. S. C. Mills, I.G. Dept., accompanied by his daughter, arrived on the Panama Jan. 25. Colonel Mills comes to make the annual inspection of the regiment. Word has been received that Lieut. F. B. Alderdice, 10th Inf., has been operated on in the States and is at present unable to leave there.

Miss Barlow, sister of Mrs. Greene, arrived Jan. 25 for a visit with Col. and Mrs. Greene. Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Gray have as house guests Dr. and Mrs. Grav, of Pontiac, Mich.

Those from Camp Otis attending the hop at the Tivoli Hotel, Ancon, Saturday evening were Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz, Miss Lockett, Miss Birmingham and Lieutenants Fitzmaurice, Kutz and Gruber.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pariseau, M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Preble, mother of Mrs. Pariseau, returned to the camp Jan. 25 from a three months' leave spent in the States, where Lieutenant Pariseau took his examinations for promotion to captain.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn had a "contribution supper" at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy on Sunday, each person furnishing some portion of the supper.

The regimental baseball team defeated the team of the 81st Company, C.A.C., Jan. 25, by 14 to 6. The 81st Company is at present living under canvas at Corozal.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 5, 1914.

The semi-annual examinations are over, and the list of casualties is not large. In the First Class, of 157 members, only two failed in two subjects—the number that calls for resignation; in the Second Class, 190 members, three failed; in the Third Class, 214 members, one failed, with a mark so meritorious that an effort is being made to save him to the Service; in the Fourth Class, 308 members, about thirty failed, about the usual number. The Academy authorities do not sum up the aggregate of marks at the semi-annual test, but the midshipmen have kept a run on the Fourth and Third Class marks. For the term Mdsn. Randal E. Dees led the Fourth Class, and Mdsn. Henry M. Mullinix heads the Third Class.

Capt. John H. Gibbons, who on Saturday will be relieved as Superintendent of the Naval Academy by Capt. W. F. Fullam, and Mrs. Gibbons were complimented this evening with a reception and dance by the younger officers of the Academy at the Officers' Mess building. Captain Gibbons will leave Saturday, assuming command of the battleship Louisiana at once. Mrs. Gibbons will pass the winter in Washington with her mother, Mrs. Ely. Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons on the eve of their departure have been the recipients of marked attentions from naval and civilian circles. On Monday night Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner at the Executive Mansion in their honor. Other guests present were Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Logan, Comdr. and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, Secretary of State Graham, of Maryland, and Mrs. Graham, Surg. and Mrs. Parker, Adjutant General Macklin, of Maryland, and Mrs. Macklin, President Fell, of St. John's College, and Mrs. Fell, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, jr., and Miss Mary Campbell Goldsborough, son and niece, respectively, of the Governor. On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons were guests of honor at one of the grand old Colonial houses of Annapolis, "the Ogle residence," erected long before the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Henrietta S. Porter was the hostess. The guests numbered a hundred. Appreciative of the many courtesies extended to them by Mrs. Gibbons, the children who have been from time to time entertained by this hospitable lady presented her with a handsome jewel-box this morning. The presentation was made on the part of the children by Mrs. McCormick, wife of Med. Dir. A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N.

The bal masque of the officers of the Naval Academy on Friday night was marked by the varied, elegant and elaborate costumes of the participants. The ball room was crowded and spectators filled the galleries of Trophy Hall. The Academy Band was on the stage, but Prof. C. A. Zimmerman, its leader, appeared on the floor in prototype, one of the Navy officers arrayed as a drum major, heading a drum corps of Scottish Highlanders, who gave the Academy musicians and the audience a demonstration of their ability. There were present cowboys, cowgirls, Gypsy queens, briganda, Turkish and Egyptian women, Highland lads and lassies, Spanish ladies and peasants, Tyrolean women, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, Dutchmen and Dutch ladies, sailors, engineers, midshipmen, a Yiddish gentleman, Little Bo-Peep, Little Boy Blue, Mary Quite Contrary, the Old Southern Mammy, the court jester and Miss Columbia. Secretary Bryan appeared in a Prince Albert coat with dove of peace in one hand and a bottle of grape juice in the other. The prizes for best costumes were: First ladies' prize to Miss Louise Terry as "The Golf Bag"; second, to Miss Nancy Walton, "Dick Turpin"; third, to Miss Emily Munroe, "Turkish Woman." First men's prize to Mr. James A. Reilly (the midshipmen's coach), costumed as an "organ grinder"; second, to Captain Logan as "Sir Walter Raleigh"; third, Lieutenant Pence, "Court Jester." The prizes were gold chains and enamel lockets, and platinum and pearl cuff links. The judges were Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland; Dr. Fell, president of St. John's College, and Med. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N. Shortly before midnight masks were removed and supper was served. After the ball a dance was given at the Lucky Bag Inn and a breakfast was served there.

Last year one of the local policemen arrested a party of maskers on their way to the bal masque of the Naval Academy—it being contrary to law to appear on the streets in a mask without a permit. This year Mayor Strange, of Annapolis, anticipated such an awkward situation and gave a blanket permission for all participants of the ball to walk the streets in mask.

Commodore J. B. Collins and Miss Isabelle Collins have been in Washington, called there by the illness of the Commodore's son, Mr. Colin Collins. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Howard and Miss Isabelle Howard Claude spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stockett, Murray Hill. Admiral Howard will join his flagship, the U.S.S. California, at San Diego, about Feb. 20. Mrs. Bieg, widow of Captain Bieg, U.S.N., is spending the week-end with Mrs. J. C. Cresap, 98 College avenue. Mrs. Cresap's niece, Miss Mercereau, of Schenectady, N.Y., is also visiting here. Mrs. Greenslade has gone to Norfolk, Va., to meet her husband, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Greenslade, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Michigan. Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, U.S.N., is a patient at the Naval Hospital here, and his condition is grave. He has had an attack of asthma with other complications.

Mrs. W. Bingham Howe gave a card party Monday afternoon at the Maryland Hotel. Mrs. Raymond Stone left here Friday for Boston, to join her husband, whose ship was at that port.

Mrs. Stuart, wife of Lieut. H. A. Stuart, U.S.N., is spending a month at the Maryland Hotel here, with her mother, Mrs. Blandin, widow of Lieut. J. J. Blandin, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Pye, U.S.N., on duty at the War College, Newport, R.I., delivered a lecture Monday evening before the officers of the Naval Academy on "Information on Naval Warfare."

Instr. C. E. Root, Department of Mathematics, has resigned and it is understood will be appointed to a position in the Post-Graduate School of the Academy. The vacancies caused by his and Instr. C. W. Frederick's resignations have been filled by Mr. J. B. Eppes, now attached to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., and Mr. W. C. Wells, of Washington state.

On Friday a party of fifty non-commissioned officers of the Baltimore regiment, United Boys' Brigade of America, visited the Naval Academy on a sight-seeing tour.

Roller skating has been resumed at the Naval Academy. There will be skating parties in the armory on the afternoons of five Mondays and the evenings of five Thursdays. Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Comdr. R. C. Bulmer, U.S.N., has the tickets in charge. The proceeds will go to the Navy Relief Society. Season tickets are \$2, and single admissions twenty-five cents.

The shadow, though afar off, of Army-Navy game appears in the announcement that Pennsylvania and the Navy will meet on the gridiron at Franklin Field on Oct. 7 of this year. It is a new departure for the Navy to play outside of the Academy any but the Army team, and they will encounter a team of first class football strength. For some seasons the Navy

has not met any one of "the big four." It is a change of policy, and no doubt has been determined upon in view of the result of the last Army-Navy game. The agreement is that the game of 1915 with the University of Pennsylvania is to be played at Annapolis. It has been announced further that the Navy is to lock horns the coming season with Georgetown, the University of Pittsburgh, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, Colby of Maine, and the Western Reserve University of Cleveland.

The basketball team of the Fourth Class on Wednesday defeated the quintette of the Baltimore Polytechnic by a score of 66 to 7. The Fourth Class team were: Calhoun, Brightman, Daab, Haag and Dean.

The Naval Academy wrestlers defeated Lafayette in a match here Saturday afternoon, gaining falls in all seven events. In most cases the visitors were considerably outweighed and the bouts were short. Smith, in the 145-lb. class against Midshipman Webb, put up the best defense, and when he finally went under received much applause for his gameness. The Navy wrestlers were: Hobb, Wyatt, Webb, Broadfoot, Gladden, Graf and Howe.

The midshipmen won from Swarthmore Saturday afternoon by 28 to 13 in the best contested basketball game of the local season. The first period was cleanly played and fiercely contested, and the midshipmen led by 13 to 7. Overesch started the scoring and Adams shot four of the five goals made by the Navy during the period. The referee had to ward numerous fouls against the visitors in the second period and five of the nine chances were turned into tallies by the midshipmen. Smith throwing the ball. Twinning, of Swarthmore, netted the ball six times in succession from the foul line, but missed the seventh, just as the Navy rooters were beginning to believe that he did not know how to miss. Adams was the star of the Navy team in caging the ball, but Smith's dodging and passing was most effective. McReavey and Overesch also played well. Swarthmore's play was the best the Navy has had to oppose this year. The Navy contingent is particularly pleased at the victory, as Swarthmore swamped the West Point five earlier in the season. The teams: Naval Academy—Smith, Adams, forwards; McKissack, Twining, forwards; Lucas, center; J. McGovern, F. McGovern, guards. Substitutions: Naval Academy—Nelson for Smith, Swarthmore—Sprout for Lucas; Alderfer for McKissack.

In an interesting and finely contested fencing match held here Saturday afternoon, the veteran foilsmen of the New York Fencing Club won from the midshipmen by five bouts to four. The match hinged on the last bout, and Midshipman Ellsberg, who had lost to Breed, of the visitors, was sent against Lyon, New York, who had secured two winnings. After a hardly fought match, the younger man succumbed, the points being 7 to 5. Among the visitors was Lieutenant Riggs, who captained the Naval Academy team of fencers a few years ago. The local swordsmen's showing against such experienced fencers was encouraging. Midshipman Hans was the star of the locals, taking both of his matches—against Messrs. Riggs and Breed. Mr. Lyon, who did not fence Hans, won all three of his bouts. Hans, N.A., defeated Breed, N.Y.; White, N.A., defeated Riggs, N.Y.; Lyon, N.Y., defeated Halpine, N.A.; Breed, N.Y., defeated Glennon, N.A.; Hans, N.A., defeated Riggs, N.Y.; Lyon, N.Y., defeated Glennon, N.A.; Breed, N.Y., defeated Ellsberg, N.A.; Halpine, N.A., defeated Riggs, N.Y.; Lyon, N.Y., defeated Ellsberg, N.A. Master of ceremony, Prof. T. W. Johnson, U.S.N.; judges, Mr. O'Connor, New York Fencing Club, and Prof. F. W. Morrison, Naval Academy.

In the Gymkhana of the several companies of midshipmen on Saturday night the points scored by each company were: 1st Co., 23; 2d, 16; 3d, 9; 4th, 15; 5th, 2; 6th, 18; 7th, 11; 8th, 0. Events and winners of first were: Obstacle race, Wood, 1st Co.; boom boxing, Blodgett, 4th Co.; potato race, Collins, 1st Co.; shot-put relay, 6th Co. team; leap frog race, 1st Co.; relay Indian club race, 2d Co.; first aid competition, 6th Co. (Midshipmen Creighton, Truesdell and Fry); human burden race, 3d Co.; three-legged race, 7th Co. (Midshipmen Price and Kalk); roller skating race, Moore, 4th Co.

The midshipmen swimmers on Saturday easily won from the team of the University School of Baltimore, in the gymnasium tank, by a score of 54 to 8. The midshipmen took first and second places in all but one event, while the Baltimore swimmers captured one second and five third places. The Naval Academy swimmers were: Marshall, Bodfish, Herndon, Vail, Dashiell, Grove, Lowe, Richards, Borden, Vylacil, Allen and Post.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Malven, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer. Lieutenant Hayes and his sister, Miss Helen Hayes, gave a dinner at the Club on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Daley and Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns. Lieutenant Curry had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Miss Tate, Miss Jamison and Lieutenant Sullivan.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests Saturday and Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Laurence V. Benét, of Paris, who motored up from New York. Owing to the rainy weather they did not arrive until too late on Saturday to attend a tea given in their honor by Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at the Club. On Sunday at luncheon Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Benét, Mr. Marshall Dodge and Captain Wilcox. Mrs. Baer's dinner guests Saturday were Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenants Alexander and Sultan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson had bridge Friday for Miss Richards, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Miss Fieberger, Lieutenants Gray and Selleck. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson's supper guests Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Baer, Mrs. Mitchell and Captain Card. Lieutenant Brice had a bridge party Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Miss Townsley, Miss Hayes and Lieutenant Hayes. Lieutenant Sultan's guests at supper after the entertainment Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Baer, Mrs. Mitchell and Lieutenant Alexander.

Ella Sue Henderson's party Wednesday afternoon was a charming celebration of her third birthday. Among the guests, almost all of whom came in carriages, were the Misses Helen Pendleton, Mary Osborne, Katherine Jarman, Leila Lee Baer, Marjory Donovan, Mary Holderness, Eleanor Cutrer, Masters Jackie Wildrick, Thomas Butler, Sonny Cunningham, Ladd MacMillan and James O'Hara. A good time was had playing the donkey-tail game and fishing from a pond, while a pie much better than Jack Horner's was full of plums for all. Among the grown-ups there were Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. O'Hara and Miss Gertrude Jones.

After the entertainment Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. Boak had a Welsh rabbit for Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Hayes and Lieutenant Hayes. Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery's supper guests after the skating Monday were Miss Tate, Miss Jamison, Miss Vidmer, Lieutenants Lee, Curry and Sullivan. Miss Louise Freefer, of Montana, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Slaughter. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guest for the week was Miss Mary B. Henderson, of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Belhel has resumed teaching the dancing class Thursday afternoons at Culham Hall. In the class are the Misses Frances, Elizabeth and Marguerite Bethel, Mary Osborne, Helen Pendleton, Elizabeth Murray, Nancy Baird, Anne Wilson, Jane Kiehl, Consuelo Asensio, Ella Sue Henderson, Helen Youngberg, Masters Julian Lindsey, Bobby Lyon, Alan Sutherland, Roger Holt and Pepito Asensio.

Colonel Townsley and Major Clayton were called to Washington last week on official business; Colonel Fieberger and Colonel Stuart start for Washington Tuesday, to be gone several days. Major Peter Murray is in temporary command of the post. Miss Blanchard Scott, daughter of Gen. Hugh L. Scott, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns. Gen. and Mrs. Barry arrive Tuesday, to be guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for several days. Captain Lindsey, Captain Vidmer and Lieutenant Dickinson were very successful in the fencing competition in which they took part in New York last week. As a team they won the junior championship, and a gold

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medal, presented by Dr. T. A. Buys for the victor in an open saber contest, was awarded to Lieutenant Dickinson.

Gen. Rodney Smith, of Chester, Vt., is the guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney H. Smith. Mrs. English is the guest of Mrs. Gallagher, sr., and will spend several weeks at West Point.

The Reading Club met Thursday with Mrs. Jacobs. Short papers on the topics of the day were read by Mesdames Osborne, De Witt Jones, Pendleton, Hughes, Philip Gordon and Asensio. Several of the card clubs have finished tournaments; the South End Auction Club completed its tournament last week, Mrs. Bethel coming out first, Mrs. Jarman second and Mrs. Cunningham third. This club met this Tuesday with Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Robinson was hostess of the Friday Club at its last meeting; the Royal Club met with Mrs. Boak; the Wednesday Evening Club's tournament was ended at its last meeting, Mrs. MacMillan winning first prize, Lieutenant Cunningham second and Lieutenant Henderson third. The Wednesday Morning Club's tournament was also finished, Mrs. Cunningham first and Mrs. Hobbs second.

There was a large attendance of the Altar Guild last week at Mrs. Townsley's. It was decided that the altar and communion linen should be embroidered by the ladies, a number volunteering. A committee was appointed to discover ways and means of furnishing some rooms in the Commissary building for use as a Boys' Club, with reading room, book shelves, etc. The good work accomplished by the Girls' Friendly Society was discussed and it was announced that persons interested in the welfare of the Society would be welcomed as associate members, the annual dues being \$1. This Society meets on Wednesday evenings in Reissman's Hall, near the band barracks, and visitors are welcome.

An excellent entertainment, consisting of readings, songs and impersonations, was given at Memorial Hall Saturday evening by Mr. Henry Allan Price. Mrs. Newman has returned to the post after a visit with relatives. Miss Jamison, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, left for home on Wednesday.

A mistake was made last week in announcing the death of Pvt. Russell C. Elliott, who was so badly injured in the coasting accident in which Pvt. Harry J. Young was killed. Private Elliott is fortunately improving rapidly and will shortly be discharged from the hospital.

The funeral of Lieut. Le Grand B. Curtis, Ord. Dept., was held on Tuesday afternoon from the old Cadet Chapel, full military honors being rendered. A platoon of Engineers acted as escort. The funeral was largely attended by friends of the family and officers stationed here. Mr. Harold Curtis, of Campbell, Cal., a brother of Lieutenant Curtis, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox while at the post. Lieutenant Curtis, who was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1910, met his death in the collision of the steamers Monroe and Nantucket, off the Virginia coast, last Friday.

Syracuse defeated the Army team at basketball Saturday, 29 to 21. The cadets put up the best game they have shown this season, but they had a fast and clever five against them. Waldron and Kilburn did especially well for the Army, but the former was hurt early in the second half and gave way to Williams. The other cadet players were Boye, Hobbs and Hibbs. Between halves there was a boxing bout between Cadets Heyton, '16, and Balsam, '16, and a wrestling bout by Cadets Haskell, '14, and Larkin, '15; no decisions rendered.

The Army was defeated at hockey on Tuesday by Dartmouth, 7 to 3, on rather poor ice. Harris, Crawford, Strong, Milburn, Brundred, Royce and Meneely made up the cadet team.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin had dinner last week for Col. and Mrs. Lea Febiger, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappelaar, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Miss I. Roland, Captain Keesling and Mr. Howard Tobin. Capt. and Mrs. Bingham were dinner hosts at Fort Scott Jan. 28. Miss Frances Rees entertained informally Saturday for Misses Ruth Guyer, Polly Stockle, Sophie Stykes, Mary Harrison, Elizabeth Buffington, Helen Sutherland, Annette Ruggles, Eleanor Gardner and Marion Black. Miss Dorothy Rees and Lieut. R. V. Cramer were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, at Fort Barry. Capt. and Mrs. Peek, of Fort Barry, had as week-end guests Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Adams and Mr. Sanbourne.

Mesdames R. P. Davis, T. H. Rees, J. T. Geary and Miss Roland were guests at a bridge tea given Monday by Mrs. Leigh Sypher. Mrs. Arthur Murray was honor guest at a dinner given by Mrs. Eleanor Martin, in the city. A luncheon hostess in honor of Miss Sadie Murray was Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of Col. E. B. Robertson, in the city. The guests included Mesdames C. Bundel, Allen J. Greer, A. T. Smith, Oscar Heyman, E. T. Smith, Misses Katharine Creery, Gladys Bowen, Helen Goodier and Dorothy Simpson.

Mrs. George R. Roe, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Morris, is being extensively entertained. Lieut. and Mrs. E. T. Smith were guests of honor at a dinner given Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pike, on Broadway. Mrs. E. T. Smith gave a box party at the Columbia Theater Wednesday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Wilshire and Miss Doris Wilshire with tea at the Palace Hotel. Mrs. F. B. Smilie, of Sacramento, sister of Major Carroll D. Buck, spent last week in San Francisco at the Hotel St. Francis.

Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins gave a delightful dinner at their quarters on Infantry Terrace, preceding the hop Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Chappelaar gave a Sunday supper at Fort Miley for Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Col. and

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Mrs. George Perine, Mrs. McKinley and Mr. Charles Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Wood were guests of honor at a dinner given last week by Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Adams, who also gave a dinner for eight on Thursday.

A number from here went over to the hop at Angel Island Saturday, in spite of the bad weather. Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Wood gave a delightful dinner preceding the hop, in honor of Miss Margaret Knight and Miss Gwladys Bowen and for Miss Alice Grierson and Capt. James Longstreet, Mr. Stewart Van Vliet, Mr. R. C. Van Vliet, and Mr. Sam Knight. After the hop, Capt. and Mrs. Pond gave a chafing-dish supper for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Adams and Capt. and Mrs. Peck.

Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Smith, Miss Ann Peters, Miss Katharine Strickler and Lieut. W. H. Simpson were guests at a dinner given by Lieut. C. K. Nulsen Monday. Col. Lea Febiger, recently returned from the Philippines, was again placed upon sick leave, and Col. George Bell, 16th Inf., is now in command of the Presidio. The Ladies' Five Hundred Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Richmond Smith. Mrs. Henry Dodge had dinner last evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Charles Bailey, who, with their daughter, Miss Myra Bailey, are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dodge. Covers were laid for twelve. Mrs. Charles Bailey was complimented guest at a luncheon and matinee party given Wednesday by Mrs. Spencer Buckbee. Mrs. W. H. Bennett made Mrs. Roe the guest of honor at a bridge tea yesterday. Miss Gwladys Bowen was complimented guest at a tea given yesterday by Miss Gladys Boston, for Mesdames Mitchell, W. F. L. Simpson, Allen J. Greer, Paul von Ettner, J. P. Keleher, Shelby Cummings, Misses Violet Cook, Carmen Ghirardelli, Ada Nason, Linda Bryan, Phyllis Lovell, Kate Grunskey, Gertrude Mills, Esperance Ghirardelli, Lorraine Plum, M. Ottinger, A. Brooke, Marion de Guerre, Aline Mooser and Bessie McDonald. Col. and Mrs. Bowen and Miss Gwladys Bowen have taken an apartment on Clay street. Capt. J. M. Fulton, C.A.C., Fort Scott, and Lieut. E. A. Everts, 12th Inf., were admitted to the Letterman General Hospital, for observation and treatment.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1914.

One afternoon last week Miss Helen Palmer gave a tea in honor of her father, Mr. George W. Palmer, who is ninety-six years old, although his mental faculties are exceptionally keen, and his reminiscences on this afternoon of the early days of Plattsburg and of the old post here were intensely interesting. Among their guests were Col. and Mrs. Morton and Major and Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Mudgett, whose husband is now on the Texas border, but who formerly was stationed here with the 5th Infantry, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Holt, of Plattsburg, for the winter. Mrs. Booth, of Plattsburg, gave a tea on Tuesday, her guests including a number of ladies from the post. Mrs. Morton assisted in serving coffee, and Mrs. Mudgett served ices. On Jan. 20 Miss Weed invited a number of the younger set from town and the post to a supper at the country home of her brother-in-law, Judge Kellogg; the merry crowd took the afternoon train to Valcour and from there went to the Judge's home, where supper was served and an informal dance enjoyed. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Glover and Lieutenants Fehé, Russell and Murray.

Last Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Edwards had a supper guests Major Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Misses Gallatin, Stevens and Weed and Lieutenant Fehé. Mrs. Rutherford was hostess for the Afternoon Auction Bridge on Tuesday, and had as additional guests Mesdames Mudgett, Elmore and Welty. Miss Myrtle Lasseigne entertained the Five Hundred Club on Thursday, and her additional guests included Misses O'Brien and Glover and Mesdames Frank and Lawrence. The members' prize was won by Miss Green and Mrs. Frank took off the guests' prize. On Friday night there was an unusually large attendance at the Regimental Evening Card Club, there being six tables playing. Mesdames White and Rutherford were hostesses, and Mrs. De Loffre won a pair of beautiful candlesticks, while Lieutenant Fehé secured the gentlemen's prize.

Mrs. Goodwin, whose husband, Lieutenant Goodwin, is instructor at the Agricultural College in Englewood, Conn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Barnes. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Barnes gave a baby party, inviting the babies of the garrison to help little Walton Goodwin celebrate his second birthday anniversary. Besides Baby Barnes and little Walton there were present Joe Partello, Charles White and Nancy Grace McDowell, and when seated around the table with the tiny appointments and brightly lighted cake, it was indeed a pretty picture. Assisting Mrs. Barnes in amusing the little ones were Mesdames Partello, White, McDowell and Frank and Miss O'Brien. Another elaborate party for the little folks was one on Friday afternoon to celebrate the fifth anniversary of Elizabeth Davis's birth. Besides guests, there was the fish-pond from which each child drew a pretty gift, and later when the "party" was served, the table was most attractive with its brightly lighted cake, Jack Horner Pie and dainty pink bags of bonbons at each plate. When the ribbons, reaching from the pie to each plate, were drawn, the children were wild with excitement to again receive a lovely gift. The little guests were Elizabeth and Janet Justice, Katherine and Louise Twyman, Daniel and Margaret McCoy, Peggy Edwards, Elizabeth Rutherford, Madalane Hopson and Francis Eastman.

On Thursday Mrs. Bartholf entertained at cards, and those from the post were Mesdames McCoy, Chouinard and White. On Friday evening a very enjoyable social event took place at the Witherill House, when "The Assembly," a social organization of townpeople, entertained the officers and their families with a reception and dance. With the beautifully gowned women, the officers in social full dress and the ball room attractively decorated in flowers, potted plants and

evergreens, the scene was a brilliant one. Preceding the dance Miss Stevens entertained at dinner for Miss Gallatin, Lieutenant Fehé and Mr. Noble.

On Friday Miss Winifred Martin entertained for Miss O'Brien with a sewing party, having the girls of the post and a few from town in to meet her, and later on the young men of the garrison came in for tea. Her guests included Misses Stevens, Glover, Finn, Hawkins, Palmer and Painter, and Lieutenants Edgerly, Fehé, Russell, Waite, Murray and Bartholf, Dr. Haig, Mr. Enders and Mr. Lasseigne. Miss O'Brien, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Partello, left yesterday for her home in Troy, N.Y. Last night Mrs. De Loffre gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3, 1914.

Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert had a one-step party for Lieut. and Mrs. McWhorter, Comdr. and Mrs. de Steiguer, Mrs. and Miss Leshar, Misses Heath, Priddy and Allen, Major and Mrs. Moss, Lieutenants Richardson, West and Roscoe, Ensigns Woodside and Fletcher and Paymaster Foxwell. Surgeon Riggs had dinner Sunday evening on the Louisiana for Miss Helen Beryl, of Wilmington, Del. Covers were laid for Miss Beryl, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Andrews, Miss Gerard and the wardroom officers. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Andrews had a one-step party for Miss Beryl. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Winn, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. White, Miss Winkler, Surgeon Riggs, Lieutenant Sterling, Ensigns Wellbrock, Hoyt, Pamperin, Clay, Ashe and Awtry. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. McWhorter had dinner Thursday for Constr. and Mrs. Henry Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert, Miss Lambert and Paymaster McDonald.

Lieutenant Roscoe had dinner on the Vermont Wednesday for Miss Jane Allen, of Staunton, Va.; Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert, Lieut. and Mrs. Moss, Misses Priddy and Williams, Lieutenants Wainwright and Richardson, and Mr. David Brown, of Hartford, Conn. Comdr. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer had dinner Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Day and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Grandy. Major Hatch, from temporary duty at the barracks, has returned to his command, Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C. Mrs. David M. Le Breton left Tuesday for Washington, to spend the remainder of the winter with her parents, Med. Insp. and Mrs. R. C. Persons. Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Field and Miss Julia Field left Saturday for the Portsmouth, N.H., Yard. Ensign and Mrs. John E. Meredith have taken an apartment in the Botetourt for several months.

Mrs. J. Warren White leaves this afternoon for Washington, to be the guest of her brother and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig. Mrs. George C. De Neale left yesterday for Washington, to visit relatives and attend the wedding of Miss Katherine Tennent to Mr. Rowland Marshall tomorrow. Mrs. E. H. Tennent left Saturday to attend the same wedding.

Chaplain and Mrs. Thompson have taken an apartment in the Botetourt. Owing to the continued illness of Admiral Usher, at his home in the yard, the time-honored nine o'clock gun has been temporarily suspended. Miss Lillian Menough, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. B. Price, Marine Barracks. Mrs. Usher, of Pottadam, N.Y., is the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Usher.

Miss Carrie Voight left Saturday to be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, at Annapolis. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol returned to the Lorraine last week. Commander Bristol left Monday for Washington. Mrs. Bristol will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moon, who are also at the Lorraine.

Miss Lucy Carney, of Churchland, Portsmouth, is the guest of her cousins, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, in Washington. Lieut. A. A. Garcelon left last week for his new duty, Bremerton Yard. Mrs. Garcelon will remain in Norfolk until March, then sail for Rome and other parts of Italy with her aunt, Mrs. Garland, of Baltimore, to join Mr. Robert Garland, the noted author. Surgeon Angwin had dinner last week for Misses Nancy Schmeltz, Dorothy Frame and Surgeon Chambers.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 25, 1914.

A large and most attractive reception was given on Jan. 23 by Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe in honor of their sister, Miss Sarah Sterns, of Concord, N.H. Mrs. Rolfe received some 200, including post people, in a blue crêpe de Chine gown trimmed with silver lace. Mrs. Rolfe was assisted in receiving by Mesdames G. S. Bingham, Starr, William S. Scott, George E. Stewart and P. H. Guiney. Presiding at the punch-bowl was Mrs. John F. Preston, assisted by Miss Dorothy Bingham, Jean Aubrey and Margaret Treat. Mrs. Charles G. Treat presided at the coffee urn. Assisting in the dining room, where a two-course luncheon was served, were Mesdames George M. Lee, Matt C. Bristol, T. L. Richardson and Misses Octavia Bullis, Elizabeth Jones, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Marie Thayer. Major Morrow, Captain Wright and Lieutenant Bristol assisted Major Rolfe in his duties as host.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Sibley arrived on Wednesday to be guests of Major and Mrs. Robert A. Brown for a few days. On Thursday Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Sibley. Present: Mesdames James Parker, Frederick W. Sibley, Charles G. Treat, John W. Heard, William D. Crosby, Robert A. Brown, Mrs. Cornell and Miss Bliss.

On Friday Major and Mrs. Robert A. Brown had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Sibley and for Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard and Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray. Col. and Mrs. Sibley were honor guests at a dinner given on Saturday by Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby for Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Major and Mrs. Robert A. Brown.

The Lower Post Card Club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Eastman. The usual polo game took place Sunday between the Artillery and Cavalry teams. Light refreshments were served during the game by the Misses Isabel and Julia Crosby and Miss Amy Heard.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 29, 1914.

Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins returned this week from the target range at Leon Springs. Dr. William Denton left Jan. 26 for El Paso, for duty in the Mexican refugee camp.

The Lower post Card Club met with Mrs. Alonzo Gray. Nine tables were used for five hundred and bridge. Prizes were given to Mrs. George R. Somerville and Mrs. E. W. Halford. Dr. Ura M. Bryant, Dental Corps, returned Jan. 26 from a ten days' leave at his home in Ohio. He leaves immediately for the lower Rio Grande, for service with the troops.

Miss Heard, who was operated on for appendicitis at the post hospital on Jan. 26, is convalescent.

At the recent election of the Officers' Club at the post Lieut. Col. William S. Scott was elected president, Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, vice president, and Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, secretary and treasurer. Col. William D. Crosby, Major John Cotter, Capt. James D. Tilford and Capt. John F. Preston are the board of governors. Mrs. Augustus P. Blockson and her niece, Miss Virginia Glass, arrived at Fort Sam Houston Jan. 26.

Miss Margaret Treat met with a painful accident while at an outing at Corpus Christi, but is now convalescent. Mrs. C. D. J. Frohwitter, of Fort Preble, Maine, wife of Captain Frohwitter, is spending a month in San Antonio with friends. Exceptionally unique was the Japanese dinner table about which Capt. and Mrs. George E. Stewart gathered a party of friends on Thursday in honor of Miss Hobbs, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Hamilton, of New York. The Japanese motif was carried out throughout the whole-table ornate decorations, the centerpiece being a bowl of water surrounded by green moss. On this miniature lake small ducks and swans floated, while flanking the lake were small blossoming cherry trees.

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The place-cards were ornamented with hand painted Japanese scenes. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart are now occupying quarters in the Infantry post.

Lieut. Bruce L. Burch, 14th Cav., from El Paso, is in the city, where his wife is to be operated on at the Santa Rosa Hospital.

NAVY Y.M.C.A. ATHLETICS.

Navy Yard, New York, Jan. 30, 1914.

In a dual swimming meet at the Brooklyn Navy Y.M.C.A. on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, the High School of Commerce (champions of Manhattan) were defeated by the Navy Y.M.C.A. team. Events and winners of firsts were: 25-yard swim, Thompson, Navy, 12.4-5 sec.; 50-yard swim, Thompson, Navy, 28.3-5 sec.; 100-yard swim, Thompson, Navy, 1 min. 6.3-5 sec.; 220-yard swim, Thompson, Navy, 2 min. 57.1-5 sec.; plunge, Wood, Navy, 44 ft. in 17.1-5 sec.; relay (each man swimming two lengths), Bazin, Merrick, Callahan, Manager of Commerce, 1 min. 4 sec. Points of winning team: Thompson, 21; Wood, 6; Dimsey, 4; Hatch, 2; total, 33.

The Navy Y.M.C.A. team defeated Fort Slocum in a dual athletic meet on Friday evening, Jan. 23, by 54.1-3 points to 27.3-5. Events and winners of firsts were: 100-yard dash, Shaul, Slocum, 12.1-5 sec.; 220-yard dash, Shaul, Slocum, and Jockey, Navy, tie, 28.1-5 sec.; 440-yard dash, Shaul, Slocum, 61.2-5 sec.; 880-yard dash, Peasley, Navy, 2 min. 21.4-5 sec.; three standing broad jumps, Neal, Navy, 80 ft. 2.1-2 in.; 12-pound shot put, Eckerd, Navy, 40 ft. 11 in.; running high jump, Eckerd, Navy, 5 ft. 2 in.; 18-foot rope climb, Brangenberg, Navy, 5.3-5 sec.; quarter-mile potato race, Crawford, Navy, 1 min. 48.4-5 sec.

Points of the winning team: Eckerd, 16; Jockey, 10; Peasley, 9; Brangenberg, 5.1-3; Crawford, 5; Neal, 5; Lofgren, 3; Huber, 1; total, 54.1-3.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30, 1914.

A program of more than usual interest was given at the annex building of the Navy Y.M.C.A. at the Training Station at St. Helena last evening to a very large company of the enlisted men, the building being packed to the doors. We were honored by the presence of Comdr. and Mrs. Scales and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. P. Stone, who remained throughout the entire program.

The musical program, vocal, piano and violin, was rendered by the members of the Maury High School Glee Club, and it speaks well for the excellent work of Miss F. Eugenie Adams that every item received an encore. The concerted numbers were very effective, and the last, a medley of national airs, was particularly good. The solos and duets were by the Misses Sarah Fisher, Celia Presson, Florence Royall, Etta Jacobs and Mary Lassiter; Messrs. Winslow Simpson and George Orr. The following assisted in the choruses: Misses Lena Wellons, Florence Wellons, Ella Wixon, Louise Norma, Cornelia Williams and Clara Cox. There were also amusing readings by Miss Estelle James, and Mr. G. E. Wheeler, of the Navy Y.M.C.A., told some good stories.

Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity to induce Miss Adams to again take her Glee Club to the station, where their return will be eagerly awaited by the hundreds of men who had the good fortune to be present at the annex last night.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1914.

The recent storm with high winds did considerable damage at Fort Porter and Buffalo. The wind was an 88-mile an hour one. A storm window on Major Wadhams's quarters, which was closed and hooked, was torn out and broken to fragments.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chapin gave a small but delightful bridge party for Captain Bowman, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Bowen on Saturday evening. Others present were Major and Mrs. Wadhams, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey and Lieut. and Mrs. Castle. Lieut. and Mrs. Keller gave an attractive dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Bandholtz recently. Other guests were Captain Paine and mother, Miss Gibson, guest of Major and Mrs. Bandholtz and Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey.

Mrs. Mason and wee daughter are now at home, and this little miss and wee baby Castle are receiving many calls. Miss Gibson, of Wisconsin, is a guest of Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, at the Castle. Captain Bowman and Mrs. Bowen are visiting in Buffalo. The Captain is on leave, but will soon join his new regiment, the 6th Cavalry, at Texas City. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz gave a dinner on Saturday in honor of their guest, Miss Gibson.

On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller were dinner hosts for Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Captain Paine, Mrs. Paine, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey. Miss Gibson, of Michigan, who is visiting at the Castle, was also one of the party. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, in honor of their guest, Miss Gibson, gave a charming dinner on Saturday for Captain Paine, Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz received their friend amidst a wealth of beautiful teak wood and Chinese furniture, rare embroideries, ivories, brasses and beautiful objects of art collected by Major and Mrs. Bandholtz during their prolonged stay in the Philippine Islands and trips to China and Japan.

Mrs. Mitchell entertained her card club on Saturday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Lang have moved their quarters and are now occupying No. 8. Col. and Mrs. Millard Harmon are with them for a visit. Mrs. Von Arsdale Andrus left last week to visit Col. and Mrs. Oscar Straub in South Carolina.

Mr. Gauson Depew, of Summer street, gave a delightful

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party last week as a compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Auman and Mrs. Goodyear, who are leaving Buffalo for warmer climates. Gen. and Mrs. Auman will make their first stopping place, Washington, D.C.

Major Bandholtz made a speech before the Sons of the American Revolution, at the Buffalo Club recently. Now the D.A.R. insist that on Washington's Birthday he shall be their honored guest and speak at their entertainment.

Mr. Augustus McNair, of Buffalo, a brother of Lieut. Lawrence N. McNair, U.S.N., was one of the saved passengers on the ill-fated Montrose.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Feb. 1, 1914.

Mrs. and Miss Boggess entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow at luncheon Jan. 21. The French class met that evening with Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Monsieur Roule being their guest for the night. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald, in Mobile, Jan. 24, and that evening were guests at a dinner-dance given at the Battle House. Mr. and Mrs. Donald and Lieut. Gordon Donald, U.S.N., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow Jan. 25, and were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Taylor at supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained Capt. and Mrs. Garcia at supper Jan. 25. Mrs. Clisby, of Mobile, arrived Jan. 25, to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Smith for a few days.

Monsieur Roule was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith Wednesday, when the French class met at their quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained at cards Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Miss Boggess. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, who were married in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 14, arrived on the post Saturday from a two weeks' wedding trip, part of which time they spent on a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham's parents in Indiana. They will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen, who have taken the quarters previously occupied by Captain Doores.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Taylor at luncheon on Saturday, and of Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen that evening. Chaplain Newsom returned Saturday from two weeks' leave.

Lieut. Gordon Donald, U.S.N., who was recently detached from the U.S.S. Vermont, spent ten days leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Donald, in Mobile. During his visit he was entertained extensively. He left on Thursday for Annapolis, where he has been detailed to take the post-graduate course in engineering. Sergeant Sherman, Q.M.C., arrived last week to relieve Sergeant Jones, Q.M.C., who left for his new station, Fort Brady, Mich. A daughter, Mary Catherine, was born Monday to the wife of Sergeant Garcia, Q.M.C.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Feb. 4, 1914.

The hop to be given Feb. 10 gives promise of much pleasure, as many guests are invited. On last Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Brett had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin and Chaplain and Mrs. Yates. Last Saturday being Lieutenant Borton's birthday, Mrs. Borton celebrated with a dinner party, entertaining Col. and Mrs. Barroll, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates and Capt. and Mrs. Colvin. The birthday cake, decorated with pink candles, was a pretty feature. Mrs. Crawford on Friday invited the ladies in for tea.

Invitations being extended to the officers and their wives for the hop at Governors Island last Friday, a number took advantage of the "run" of the District Commander's boat and attended the hop, returning to the post about one-thirty o'clock. A new telephone system is being installed between Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Hancock and until its completion the General Harvey Brown steamer makes daily trips between the posts with mail and other official matter. Colonel Barroll's orders to Fort Monroe for a special duty have been recalled.

Lieutenants Spaulding and French have returned from Springfield, Mass., where they were ordered for examinations. Master Fritz Colvin celebrated his fourth birthday Feb. 2 with a party for all his little friends.

Chaplain and Mrs. Yates had the Bowling Club as their guests last evening, serving supper and their quarters after the contest. The prize-winners for highest scores were Captain Shepard and Lieutenant French, Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Bawn. Other guests included Mesdames Shepard, Hawkins and Bane, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Major Rand, Lieutenants Loustalot, Buyers and Austin.

NINTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 2, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Edwin V. Bookmiller gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Mrs. Yznaga, Mrs. Regan's mother, and for Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan, Capt. George P. Peed, Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson. The post Auction Bridge Club meets Tuesday with Mrs. A. U. Loeb. Mrs. C. A. Lewis has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Hart, of Booneville, Ind.

Mrs. J. M. Lee last Thursday had luncheon for Mesdames Crane, Duncan, Anderson, Rethers, Salts, Davids, Regan, Yznaga and Grant. Mrs. William H. Hobson will have as her guest Miss Hunt, of St. Paul, Minn. Major and Mrs. Edwin V. Bookmiller had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Loeb and Mrs. Loeb's mother, Mrs. Salts, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Emanuel V. Heidt.

Lieut. Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr., who was called to Kentucky by the death of his noted father, Gen. S. B. Buckner, sr., has returned to the post. Master Jack Welborn, son of Capt. and Mrs. Ira C. Welborn, was operated upon last week for an abscess in his ear. Mrs. Bingham, of St. Paul, Minn., leaves Thursday for home after a month's visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Hobson.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Kinney gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Crane and for Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Loeb, Mrs. Salts, Chaplain and Mrs. Wallace H. Watts, Mrs. Augur, widow of Colonel Augur, and Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Sturtevant. Major W. C. Brown, I.G., Eastern Dept., will arrive Thursday to spend ten days at the post on official duty. Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn, who has just received his captaincy and remains with the regiment, has returned to the post after a month's visit with relatives at Atlanta, Ga., and other points in the South. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hearn, who was extensively entertained at Fort McPherson.

Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Loeb had a dinner for twelve guests last evening in honor of their daughter Adaline's birthday. Table decorations and favors were in the national colors.

The choir from St. Paul's Cathedral, of Newport, Ky., assisted Chaplain Watts in chapel services last Sunday night.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

AVEERY.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Aveery, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

CLOFTON.—Born, a son, to Capt. and Mrs. William H. Clifton, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 28, 1914.

COLEMAN.—Born at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Jan. 15, 1914, a son, to Capt. and Mrs. Sherrard Coleman, 4th U.S. Cav.

DOWELL.—Born Jan. 24, 1914, a son, Cassius McClellan Dowell, to the wife of Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, 11th U.S. Inf.

GREEN.—Born at Newport, R.I., on Jan. 30, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Fred M. Green, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Standish.

HOWARD.—Born at New York city Jan. 25, 1914, a son to the wife of Ensign Bushrod B. Howard, U.S.N.

McMILLIN.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1914, to Mrs. G. J. McMillin, wife of Ensign McMillin, U.S.N., a daughter, Louise Adaline.

MASON.—Born at Fort Mott, N.J., Jan. 29, 1914, a daughter, Anne Louise Mason, to the wife of Capt. Alfred M. Mason, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

OWEN.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 19, 1914, a son, David Rogers Owen, to the wife of Capt. L. J. Owen, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

WATTS.—Born at Fort Strong, Mass., Jan. 30, 1914, a daughter, Isabel Gilmore Watts, to the wife of Lieut. Lawrence Watts, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

WERTENBAKER.—Born to the wife of Capt. George L. Wertenbaker, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Jan. 28, 1914, a daughter.

WESCOTT.—Born to the wife of Capt. R. H. Wescott, Infantry unassigned, U.S.A., a son, Robert Hayes Wescott, jr., on Feb. 1, 1914, at Madison, Wis.

MARRIED.

COOK—CHRISTIAN.—Capt. and Mrs. Milton A. Elliott, jr., 12th U.S. Inf., announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Bertha Marguerite Cook, to Lieut. Thomas J. Jackson Christian, 7th U.S. Cav., at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, 1914.

COFFEY—SCOLLAY.—At West Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1914, Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey, U.S.N., and Miss Elinor Gertrude Scollay.

LARNED—PATTISON.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2, 1914, Dr. Charles Willis Larned, son of the late Major Frank H. Larned, U.S.A., to Miss Cornelia Lee Pattison.

SERGEANT—GARDENER.—At Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 31, 1914, Mr. Edgar McGardner Sergeant and Miss Amy Gardener, daughter of Col. Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., retired.

DIED.

BISHOP.—Died at Phenixville, Pa., Feb. 5, 1914, in his seventy-ninth year, George Morton Bishop, brother of Major John G. Bishop, U.S.A., retired. Deceased was a great-grandson of George Morton, of Ridley, Pa.

BLANCHARD.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2, 1914, Mrs. O. H. Blanchard, mother of Capt. R. M. Blanchard, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

EDMUNDS.—Died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1, 1914, 1st Sergt. Edward Edmunds, U.S.A., retired. Burial in U.S. Army plot, Woodmere Cemetery.

GIRARD.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1914, Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., retired.

GOODALE.—Died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, 1914, Roy Lewis Goodale, son of Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, and brother of Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf.

KNIGHT.—Died at Farmville, Va., Jan. 27, 1914, Mr. John H. Knight, father of Col. John T. Knight, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

LOGUE.—Died at Bellmore, Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1914, Dr. Daniel C. Logue, who served as an acting assistant surgeon, U.S. Navy, from Jan. 25 to Oct. 7, 1862.

McCLAUGHRAY.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 29, 1914, Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine McLaughry, wife of Major R. W. McLaughry, U.S.V., and mother of Mrs. James B. Henry, wife of Lieutenant Henry, 13th U.S. Cav.

McNAUGHT.—Died at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22, 1914, Major John S. McNaught, U.S.A., retired.

MAGRUDER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, 1914, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, aged sixty-five years, husband of Belle Burns, daughter of the late Gen. W. W. Burns, U.S.A., and father of Lieut. L. Burns Magruder, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Magruder.

SCOTT.—Died at Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 22, 1914, Philip H. Scott, jr., son of 1st Lieut. Philip H. Scott, U.S.R.C.S.

SCRIVEN.—Died Feb. 3, 1914, at her residence, 2009 N. street northwest, Washington, D.C., Bertha Bragg Scriven, beloved wife of Gen. George P. Scriven, chief signal officer of the Army. Funeral from St. John's Church on Feb. 5.

SHELDON.—Died at Summit, N.J., suddenly, on his seventy-first birthday, Jan. 28, 1914, George William Sheldon, father of Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th U.S. Inf., and uncle of Lieut. Robert O. Annin, 15th U.S. Cav.

STEWART.—Died at Bound Brook, N.J., Feb. 1, 1914, Mr. Arthur Bristol Stewart, brother of Capt. M. B. Stewart, 5th U.S. Inf., and of Lieut. George V. Stewart, U.S.N.

WILSON.—Died at New York city, Feb. 1, 1914, Brevet Brig. Gen. James Grant Wilson, U.S.V., late colonel 4th U.S. Cav. (colored), who resigned June 16, 1865.

WOODWARD.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1914, Charlotte A. Peck Woodward, widow of William Van Schoonhoven Woodward, of Plattsburg; mother of Mrs. Christian A. Bach, wife of Capt. C. A. Bach, 14th U.S. Cav., of Mrs. William Murray Connell, wife of Capt. W. M. Connell, 5th U.S. Cav., and of William Lee Woodward, of New York; sister of Gen. Theodore S. Peck, U.S.V., of Burlington, Vt.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Company B, 71st N.Y., Capt. J. W. Lyon, won both the Homer and the Zabriskie Trophy rifle matches, and in both matches a new army record was created. The Zabriskie match calls for teams of ten to shoot two sighting and five shots for record on both at 200 and 500-yard targets. The possible score for this match is 500 and the Company B team made 456, bettering the record nine points and beating their nearest competitor, Company D, by the same margin. The Homer Trophy match, shot by teams of five under the same conditions as the Zabriskie match, went to Company B by a margin of two points, Company K, Capt. W. A. Delamater, being second. The score of Company B of 232 points out of a possible 250 also creates a new record in this match, the former record being 231. The total scores for the matches were as follows: Zabriskie Trophy—Company B, 456; D, 447; C, 437; H, 436; K, 436; E, 435; F, 423; G, 420; M, 413; L, 413; A, 352, and I, 343. Homer Trophy—Company B, 232; K, 230; H, 228; D, 223; G, 218; F, 218; C, 218; M, 214; A, 206; L, 206, and E, 203.

The 7th N.Y., Col. Daniel Appleton, concluded a fine annual inspection and muster at the armory on Feb. 5 by Army and state inspecting officers. Out of 966 members on the roll, all were present but three. The three absentees were in Companies F and H. All the other units of the regiment had 100 per cent. of present. We reserve the figures in detail until next week.

An interesting shooting competition took place at the armory of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., a few nights ago, between Co. L, 23d Inf., N.Y., and Co. C, 22d Engrs., the latter winning to the score of 359 to 296. The high score was made by Lieutenant Hasselbauer, 22d Engrs., Private Franklin, 23d Inf., was second, and Lieut. F. Wendel, 22d Engrs., third. The next match is to be held at the armory of the

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23d Regiment in Brooklyn. The competitors finished in the orders as follows: 22d Engineers—Lieutenant Hasselbauer, Lieutenant Wendel, Sergeant Harrington, Corporal Shaeft, Private Derry, Sergeant Fisher, 23d Infantry—Private Franklin, Lieutenant Powers, Private Hamilton, Private Bruckman, Sergeant Miller, Sergeant Kerney.

The 1st Co., C.A.R.C., of Tacoma, Wash., having fallen below the required standard of efficiency, has been mustered out of the service, and all of its enlisted men have been transferred to other organizations stationed in Tacoma. The company organized by Capt. C. B. Blethen was mustered into the service of the state as the 1st Co., C.A.R.C., at the armory, Seattle, Feb. 4, 1914.

Second Lieuts. Fred Wendel and R. L. Zempel, 22d Engrs., N.Y., recently promoted first lieutenants, have been commissioned and assigned to Companies C and F, respectively. Between Feb. 10 and 20, the regiment will be busy with the annual inspection.

The annual dinner of the "Defendant Association," 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, Saturday night, Feb. 14.

A review of Battery F, 2d Field Art., N.Y., will be held in the armory by Lieut. Col. F. H. Hines on the night of Feb. 28.

Entries for the military jump at the Wild West Show to be given by the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery in the armory at Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, New York city, which we also note below, has been received from a number of officers of the U.S. Army and from officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery in the N.G.N.Y.

The Wild West show and circus to be given by the 1st Field Artillery, N.Y., Col. H. H. Rogers, in its armory on the night of Saturday, Feb. 7, with matinee performance at 2:15 p.m., promises to be an interesting event. In addition to the regular performances there will be classes for gentlemen's jumpers and military mounts. Colonel Rogers has offered a large cup for the military class and the regiment has offered another cup for the jumping class. The officers of the regiment will give a Mexican ride in costume. This feature will be a correct reproduction of some of the picturesque festivals of old Mexico. There will be a number of special Wild West features including real Sioux Indians, rope throwers, cowboy girls, etc.

Adjutant General Wood, of Ohio, has issued Memorandum 8, 1914, in connection with the correspondence school course for officers. It relates to problems for examinations in minor tactics. The annual inspection of the Ohio National Guard will be made between Feb. 15 and May 1, 1914.

One of the numerous bills concerning the Massachusetts Militia, introduced in the state Legislature recently, is that which would enable the commander-in-chief to authorize the formation of the following organizations of the Volunteer Militia in addition to the organizations authorized: One battalion of infantry to form, for administrative purposes with the 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets, one additional infantry regiment with officers and enlisted men of the battalion and regimental staffs thereof. A battalion of field artillery to form with the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery one field artillery regiment with the officers and enlisted men of the battalion and regimental staffs thereof. The commander-in-chief may authorize the increase in the commissioned and enlisted strength of infantry and cavalry by the organization of one machine-gun platoon for each regiment of infantry and for the squadron of cavalry, and by the organization of mounted scouts for each regiment of infantry in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States of America.

The Hospital Corps of the 69th N.Y., of which Major Albert T. Weston is at the head, made a very satisfactory showing, it is understood, at its recent annual inspection. Only one man of the corps was absent.

In the 1st Company of the Signal Corps, N.Y., Captain Hallahan, the annual competition for champion signalman, for which the John F. Scully trophy will be awarded, will take place Feb. 7. The company will take up its mounted indoor drills on Feb. 9, at the Central Park Riding Academy. Mr. Charles E. Burner, of New York and Glen Head, who is a good friend of the company's and played the part of host at the summer camp of the company, was entertained at dinner by members and ex-members of the company on Jan. 31, and an enjoyable evening was passed.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces the dates for the inspection of the several organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which begin in April by officers of the U.S. Army detailed for the purpose. This inspection is separate and distinct from inspections to be conducted by officers of the Inspector General's Department. National Guard of Pennsylvania, and which will be held during months of January, February, March and May, 1914. Organizations will be inspected in olive drab woolen uniform, light marching order and without overcoats.

Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will review the 9th Regiment, Colonel Morris, on Wednesday night, Feb. 18.

The plans for a new armory for Troop F, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo, Capt. William J. Donovan, provide for a riding hall or ring of 200 feet by 110 feet. The construction of the stable will begin in a few days.

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., will give an illustrated lecture to the 1st Signal Company, N.G.N.Y., Capt. W. L. Hallahan, at the 71st Regiment Armory on Friday, Feb. 13, 1914, at 8:15 p.m. Subject: "The Duties of Field Signal Troops." Major Saltzman has many excellent pictures and his lecture, in addition to being interesting, is instructive as well. Headquarters Division, National Guard, have invited all commanding officers of regiments and separate organizations to attend. A complete service exhibition of Signal Corps equipment, including the radio pack sets, and it is hoped the military flying boat, now at the Motorboat Show, will be displayed.

Adjutant General Nash, of Georgia, announces the following as the officers of the various staff departments to meet the requirements of Cir. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, War Dept., 1913: Brig. Gen. Joseph Van Holt Nash, The Adjutant General; Major Franklin M. Cochran, assistant to the Adjutant General; Major John B. Harris, adjutant, 1st Brigade; Major Frederick L. Palmer, inspector general; Major Claude C. Smith, judge advocate; Major Milton J. Daniel,

Chief Q.M. Corps; Major Adolph McCa. Isaacs, 1st Brigade; Capt. John H. Crouch, Arthur McCollum and Hal T. Morrison, Q.M. Corps; Majors William T. Spratt, jr., Chief of Ordnance, and Cooper D. Winn, jr., I.S.A.P., 1st Brigade; Lieut. Col. Edward C. Davis, Med. Dept., chief surgeon.

Capt. Edwin Emerson, 1st Field Art., N.Y., who has traveled extensively in Mexico, gave an interesting talk on that country to the officers of the 12th Regiment on Feb. 2. The lecture was illustrated. Following the review of the regiment by Brigadier General Mills, U.S.A., on Feb. 10, the ball of the non-commissioned officers will be held at the conclusion of the military ceremonies. The armory will be specially decorated for the occasion. The non-com. staff will entertain Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer at dinner on Feb. 18. The other special guests will be Colonel Wadsworth and Captain Zorn, his adjutant, and Major Hoppin, adjutant general 1st Brigade.

Company M, of the 71st N.Y., Captain Westermann, and the Columbia College Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Club, will give a joint concert at the armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 7, and a dance will follow. Several of the companies will enter squads in a "hike" in light marching order on Feb. 22 from Times Square to the 13th Regiment armory in Brooklyn.

Colonel Conley, of the 69th Regiment, has appointed Lieut. William T. Doyle captain of the new Company M, which he helped to organize.

The application of Col. Henry C. Barthman, of the 47th N.Y., for retirement has been sent in. He holds the brevet rank of brigadier general for long and faithful service of over twenty-five years, including service as major in the 47th N.Y. Volunteers in the war with Spain. Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy has announced his intention to nominate Lieut. Col. Ernest E. Jannick for the colonelcy. He has served close on to twenty-five years, and served with the 47th N.Y. Volunteers in the Porto Rican campaign of 1898. He has been identified with the 47th Regiment since he enlisted in Co. A, June 3, 1889, and it is believed he will prove a very successful commandant. Major Harry B. Baldwin will succeed to the lieutenant colonelcy. Two vacancies will then exist for major. These will be filled by the two senior company commanders.

Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d N.Y., has announced a regimental drill for the night of Feb. 16. Capt. John B. W. Corey, Field Artillery, U.S.A., has been invited to lecture the officers on the use of Field Artillery with Infantry.

Col. John H. Foote, of the 14th N.Y., has invited Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., to give a talk to the officers in the armory Feb. 16 on "General Scott's Advances Into Mexico." Capt. George W. White, Infantry, U.S.A., spoke to the officers on Feb. 2 on the Drill Regulations. A review by the Civil War veterans will be held on Feb. 25.

A new armory for the 4th Regiment of Maryland, in Baltimore, to cost \$500,000, is provided for in a bill introduced Feb. 2 by Senator Campbell, of Baltimore. The bill names as members of the building commission to have charge of the acquisition of the necessary property and the erection of the armory the Governor, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Adjutant General, the Mayor of Baltimore and the colonel, lieutenant colonel and three majors of the 4th Regiment. There is nothing in the bill about using the armory in the event the measure passes, for any purpose other than military. It is generally believed, however, that if a new armory is built quarters will be provided therein for the various state officers now having headquarters in Baltimore. The idea of building a joint armory and state office building has been in contemplation for a number of years.

1ST SQUADRON, CAVALRY, N.Y.—MAJOR W. R. WRIGHT.

The competition for the Justice Cup for teams of four men in the 1st Squadron of Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., in horsemanship will be held on Feb. 14, and on the same night a team from Battery A, of Massachusetts, and one from the squadron will compete in rough riding. A smoker will follow. A very interesting Squadron Year Book has been compiled, giving the various records of the squadron's work, which Major Wright hopes "will be welcomed by the ex-members, will revive memories of their own service, and will show them that the active organization desires to maintain the touch of stirrup."

There are 124 members of the squadron that have held commissions in other organizations since it began its existence as Troop A on April 2, 1889. A chronology of events the organization has participated in is given, and a list of 158 prizes won in horse shows is noted, as well as a roster of active and veteran members, records of attendance, long service honor roll, small-arms firing record, etc.

Major Wright and Sergt. David Stuart lead the attendance record with fifteen years to their credit. The number in each troop having 100 per cent. in 1913 was F.S. and N.C.S., 3; Troop C, 34; A, 26; Machine-gun, 25; D, 21; B, 13. The attendance records and average strength of the troops was C, 58, 98.27 per cent.; Machine-gun, 50, 96.83 per cent.; A, 54, 96.65 per cent.; D, 52, 93.30 per cent.; B, 48, 91.92 per cent.

The present squadron came into existence by the disbandment of the 1st Regiment the latter part of December last, when it was under command of Col. O. B. Bridgman. Colonel Bridgman, in relinquishing command of the regiment, said, in part: "This being my last command as colonel of the regiment, which during the two years of its existence I have endeavored to have live up to all the traditions of the original organization, Troop A, under Captain Charles F. Roe, and Squadron A, under Major Roe, at first, and which later I had the honor to command for many years, I want to express to all the members my sincere appreciation of their efforts to assist me in all its work. Every request has been met with the same response as has every order issued, and it has been at all times a pleasure to be associated with, and to command, an organization which is second to none in enthusiasm and in every attention to duty. Without going back beyond the two years of this regiment, it is a pleasure to note, and should be gratifying to all, that it stands at the head of all organizations attached to Headquarters Division, the Coast Artillery, 1st and 2d Brigades in its record of small-arms practice, and in the matter of attendance is second to none. Troop D, Syracuse, has the highest figure of merit of any organization in the state, and which has never been equaled."

"The regiment has made an enviable record, and it is due to the untiring efforts of all officers and enlisted men. The designation 1st Cavalry has now been given to the new regiment, with its headquarters in Brooklyn, therefore the work done up to the present must remain as a memory—a pleasant one I trust."

69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

Two memorial tablets of bronze were unveiled in the armory of the 69th N.G.N.Y., on the night of Jan. 30, with becoming ceremony, incident to which there was a review by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, of which the 69th is a part. One tablet was to the memory of Brevet Brig. Gen. Michael Corcoran, commander of Corcoran's Legion in the Civil War, and a former colonel of the 69th, and the other tablet was to the memory of the veterans of the Irish Brigade. The former was presented by the Knights of Columbus, and the latter by the veterans of the Irish Brigade. The armory was crowded with guests, and the band rendered a fine program of music both before and during the ceremonies of the evening.

The command was handsomely formed by Adjutant John J. Phelan in line of masses, equalized with twelve companies of sixteen files each, four in each battalion. The battalion commanders were Majors Michael Lynch and John E. Duffy and Capt. Felix J. McSherry, senior captain. Colonel Conley was in command of the regiment during both the review and parade. The new company, "M," paraded for the first time in review, under Captain Doyle, and looked like a veteran company. The regiment made a most excellent

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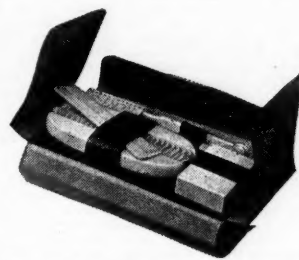
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showing in the ceremonies. The formations were perfectly smooth, and the men steady. In the march past, the companies all went by in handsome shape. General Dyer was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Majors F. L. V. Hoppin, Edwin W. Dayton, Henry G. Sanford, Frank F. Foley and Edwin A. Strong and Capt. C. J. Ahern and Louis T. Montant aids.

At the conclusion of evening parade, the regiment was formed in line of masses, facing the main entrance to the drill hall, where the tablets on pillars by the entrance were unveiled. The presentation ceremonies were as follows:

Presentation and unveiling of the Corcoran memorial tablet by Mr. Arthur J. W. Hilly, chairman, in behalf of the committee; acceptance by Col. Louis D. Conley, commanding the regiment; reading of the tablet inscription by Mr. James T. Hallinan, secretary of the committee; address by Mr. Joseph I. O. Clarke, president, American-Irish Historical Society.

Presentation and unveiling of the Irish Brigade memorial tablet by John G. Coyle, M.D., in behalf of the survivors of the Brigade; acceptance by Col. Louis D. Conley, commanding the regiment; prayer by Monsignor Lavelle. A salute and parade of the colors followed, after which the regiment was dismissed, and there was dancing for members and guests. Among the special guests present were Col. Edward Duffy, retired; Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, 9th N.Y.; Capt. E. J. Reilly, 13th N.Y.; Capt. M. G. Stockbridge, S. F. Fahnestock, 47th N.Y., and Dr. G. M. Muren, 47th N.Y., and Judge J. Cassidy, of Bayonne, N.J.

8TH N.Y.—BRIG. GEN. E. F. AUSTIN.

We noted the fact in our last issue that the Hon. Douglas Mathewson, president of the Borough of the Bronx, who reviewed the 8th Coast Artillery District, was one hour and forty minutes late. Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery, generously shoulders the blame, and in a letter to us says:

"Mr. Mathewson was in no way responsible for the delay. If the blame rests with anyone it rests with the 8th Artillery District or its commanding officer. Transportation was ten-

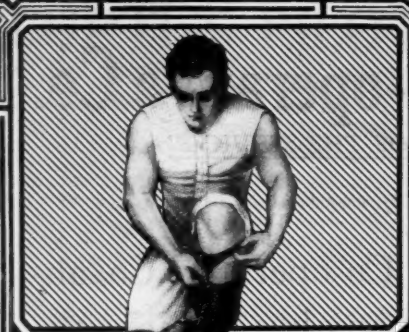
dered Mr. Mathewson for himself and party on that occasion by the 8th, which at first he graciously declined, but upon being urged and it being represented to him that it was customary for all National Guard organizations to tender the courtesy of conveyances for such occasions, he finally permitted the 8th to furnish the necessary transportation. You will readily see, therefore, that no blame for the delay in the ceremony could attach to Mr. Mathewson, for he and his party were ready on schedule time."

23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

A review of the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Frank H. Norton, by the ex-Officers' Association, together with a regimental drill and evening parade in the armory on the night of Jan. 31, showed the regiment off to great advantage, before a very large audience. There were twenty-seven ex-officers in the party, headed by Col. William A. Stokes, retired. Among other well known officers in the party were General Frothingham, Lieut. Col. C. G. Rasmus and Capt. Ezra DeForest. After the regiment had been finely formed in line of masses, with twelve companies of sixteen files under the direction of Adjutant Charles H. Newman, the reviewing party were escorted into the drill hall headed by the band.

Colonel Norton first put the command through a regimental drill in fine shape, starting with a march in column of squads. The movements included forming close column of battalions, and a march in parallel columns, close column of companies, column of companies in column of squads in four parallel columns, fronts into line, etc., concluding with column of battalions at full distance.

The movements were all finely executed and elicited liberal applause from the audience. The review and parade followed, the latter being taken by Major Robert S. Cooke. The manual during the parade, was finely executed and was the best seen in a long time. The regiment as a whole made a splendid showing. It was noticed, however, that during the passage some of the first sergeants were posted on the right of their companies, and others on the left. Some of them also



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saluted with the right hand and others with the left. According to our information from the General Staff at Washington, first sergeants should not salute at all unless in command of a subdivision, and in this case they salute as laid down in Par. 58, I.D.R. There has been much confusion in different regiments regarding salutes, owing to the different amendments, and it is no wonder that officers and men are quite at sea regarding them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the rating of the different organizations of the Pennsylvania National Guard as to efficiency in armory instruction during 1913, as shown by the reports of Army officers at the annual inspection:

Medical Corps, very good; Corps of Engineers, good to very good; Signal Corps, very good; 1st Squadron, Cavalry, very good; 2d Squadron, Cavalry, three troops very good, one good; Field Artillery, Battery B, fair; C, good.
1st Infantry, all companies poor.
2d Infantry, eleven companies poor, one good.
3d Infantry, eleven companies fair, one good.
4th Infantry, Co. A, excellent, four companies very good, three good, and one fair.
5th Infantry, three companies good, and nine fair.
6th Infantry, two companies very good, four good, four fair, and one poor.
9th Infantry, two companies very good, four good, four fair, and two poor.
10th Infantry, three companies very good, four good, and five fair.
12th Infantry, two companies very good, two good, and seven fair.
13th Infantry, Co. I, excellent, three companies very good, five good, and one fair.
14th Infantry, three companies good, and six fair.
16th Infantry, two companies very good, five good, and one poor.
18th Infantry, two companies very good, seven good, and three fair.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. F. C.—"Under the Red and Gold, a Story of the Siege of Baler," was written by Capt. Don Saturnino Martin Cerezo and translated by F. L. Dodds, major, U.S.A., now lieutenant colonel and J.A., stationed at Governors Island, N.Y. It is published by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. G.—The statement regarding Q.M.C. to Panama was not published here. Naturally, when the military forces on the Isthmus are increased, there will be an increase of Q.M.C. on duty there.

T. P. asks: Can a man who purchased his discharge from the Army in 1909, and re-enlisted and has to serve eleven months on present enlistment, and has married on this enlistment, get his discharge by favor? Answer: Discharges are not granted by favor. See G.O. 23, 1913, as to purchase of discharge.

R. L. asks: (1) Has the recommendation of the Chief of Staff in regard to appointing graduates of class "A" military schools additional lieutenants for a period of one year been acted on in any way? Is there any chance of this measure being presented and acted on at this session of Congress? (2) There is a regulation forbidding married men from competing in the examinations for lieutenancies from civil life. Has this in any case ever been waived? If a man is in every other way eligible, is it possible to get this waived, and through what authority? Answer: (1) No. (2) This is a regulation of the Army, which the President alone, who is authorized by law to make regulations governing appointment of second lieutenant, could waive; but this he would hardly do save in the case of an emergency.

G. F. C.—In July last we published the following as the eligible list for appointment as ordnance sergeants: Eligible until Feb. 1, 1914, Ralph Handel, John K. Moses, M. H. Daly, P. J. Murphy, J. C. Powell, G. A. Westover, T. G. Durant, A. M. Hamilton, F. G. Butler; until Feb. 1, 1916, E. F. Nickum, Roscoe Clayton, J. W. Peairs, J. M. Tibbets, E. G. Mathews, R. L. Brown, J. McIver, L. Broadus, G. Sayer, B. D. McGhee and C. J. Ranner. Those marked with a star have since been appointed. The number of applicants is not available for publication. A sergeant accepting a detail to the Organized Militia is still a "sergeant of the line," and as such is eligible for appointment as ordnance sergeant if a vacancy occurs and he is on the O.D. eligible list. He would have to be relieved from Q.M. duty by orders.

GALVIN.—Your question is not clear to us. Perhaps you mean the bill to give travel pay to the Volunteers discharged in the Philippines and sent home at government expense. This bill has not passed.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Why does a rifle bullet penetrate more easily through wood than through sand bags? Answer: Because sand is of greater density and specific gravity than wood and in meeting an object moving at the speed of a bullet acts practically as a solid body. For example, the 30 caliber bullet of the new Springfield at 500 feet has penetrated 33.5 inches of white pine butts of 1-inch boards placed 1 inch apart. The penetration of moist sand at the same distance is 8.7 inches, and dry sand 4 inches. In loam, practically free from sand, the penetration was 14 inches, and through thoroughly seasoned oak across the grain 12.2 inches.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 27, 1914.

The student officers gave a delightful dance Friday at the Marine Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. J. H. A. Day, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron, Lieut. and Mrs. T. S. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. B. Price, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, of Bordentown, N.J., Misses Brown and Lamb, of Norfolk, and Miss Stone, of St. Louis, Lieutenants Mayer, Metcalf, Pierce, Bates, Roben, Talbot, Pickett, McLachlin, Secor, Luby, Torrey, Kingston, de Carre, Turner, Stack, Murchison and Rocky were among the dancers.

Miss Julia Littell was honor guest at tea Friday, given by Mrs. E. R. F. Wells. Mrs. Frederick Barrett poured tea. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas had cards Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Long, Lieut. and Mrs. David M. Le Breton. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Nilson, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Breese and Mr. and Mrs. John Oast, jr.

Miss Bessie Kelly had cards Wednesday afternoon for Mesdames Frank E. P. Ueberroth, George C. De Neale, Robert L. Payne, Misses Elizabeth Thompson, of Washington, D.C.; Louise Robinson, Howard, Brooke, Pamill, Downer, Cobb and Grandy.

Friday evening a smoker was given at the mess hall of the apprentice seamen camp, Saint Helena. Several good boxing bouts, three vocal numbers, cornet and trombone solos and a fine acrobatic exhibition formed the program.

Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth had a "one-step" dance at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard, Thursday evening for her guest, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Washington, D.C., and for Misses Lamb, Grandy, Cobb, Kelly, Perkins, Frame, Nilson, Kelly, Messrs. Cooke, Duvall, McBlair, Page, Harrison, Ensigns Fletcher, Richardson, Comstock, Norfleet and Lieutenant Hoyt, Lieutenant Commander Cook, Lieut. Isaac Johnson, Lieutenant Kibbee and Ensign Beardall.

Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear had a "one-step" dance last evening for Miss Cora Lambert, of Georgia. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. McWhorter, Lieut. and Mrs. George C. De Neale, Misses Cecile and Pauline Williams, Rebecca and Ethel Tait, Mr. Lance Williams, Paymasters Corcoran, Foxwell and McDonald, Ensigns McFarland, Beardall, Cunningham, Williams and Saunders.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou had dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. R. Cornelius Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Dobie and Mr. and Mrs. Wallington Hardy. Civil Engr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox had dinner Saturday at their home in the yard for Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Seales, Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell, Comdr. and Mrs. S. M. Henry, Saturday Ensign E. M. Williams had dinner on the New Hampshire for Surg. and Mrs. Bland Williams, Miss Cecile Williams, Miss Carney, Miss Dorothy Pickrell and the wardroom officers.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou, Capt. and Mrs. Van Orden, Surg. and Mrs. Bland Williams, Mrs. McGlenzie and Miss Dorothy Pickrell. Lieutenant Hand had tea on the Louisiana Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. McWhorter, Misses Brightwell and Lambson, of Georgia, and the wardroom officers.

Under auspices of Mr. E. E. Wheeler, Naval Y.M.C.A., Norfolk, a delightful concert was given on the main deck of the New Hampshire Saturday evening before a large audience. Misses Louise Nilson, Ruth James, Williams and Mr. Masengill rendered vocal solos. Mr. Browning, of the New Hampshire, gave violin solos and Mr. Wheeler recited.

Miss Eloise Simmons left Wednesday to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Ross, Annapolis. Mrs. Rufus King is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone, Annapolis. Later she will be the guest of friends in Philadelphia and her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davis, New Haven, Conn., joining Lieutenant King in New York in April. Lieutenant Kibbee was the guest of friends at Virginia Beach last week. Mrs. Grice has returned to Virginia Beach from a visit to her son and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Commander Cook, Ensigns McFarland, de Treville, Ord and Comstock had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Misses Bessie Kelly, Frame, Brooke, Nilson, Gillman and Grandy. Mrs. William F. Halsey, jr. had tea in the Holland Sunday for Miss Katherine Dickson, whose marriage to Mr. Henry Allan Johnston occurs next week. Mrs. Walter N. Vernou has returned from a visit to New York, Boston and Roxbury, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Field have returned from Washington and will leave Friday for their new home, Portsmouth, N.H., where Captain Field assumes command of the yard. Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Coates have returned from a visit to New York. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig arrived to-day for the wedding of their brother, Mr. Henry Allan Johnston, to Miss Katherine Dickson, which occurs at Christ Episcopal church, Stockley Gardens, to-morrow evening. Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth. Mrs. Usher, of Potsdam, N.Y., is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Usher. Admiral Usher is recovering from the recent attack of acute indigestion from which he has suffered and which was, at first, feared to be typhoid fever. Miss Bessie Brightwell, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. McWhorter, has returned to her home in Georgia.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 25, 1914.

Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim had dinner Jan. 11 for Mr. and Mrs. Morian and Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel. Capt. and Mrs. Wyke entertained informally at cards on Monday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Wheatley dined informally at Mrs. Schmidt's on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Juennemann was hostess for the Ladies' Card Club on Wednesday, when Mrs. MacKay won the prize. Those playing were Mesdames McClellan, Bernheim, Stevens, Wheatley, Wyke, MacKay and Dr. Bernheim.

The Evening Card Club met at the club last Wednesday and Mrs. Juennemann and Lieutenant Stevens were the prize-winners. Present: Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieutenant Marks, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Mrs. McClellan. Those who bowled and later came up to the club for refreshments were Miss Doris Wyke, the Misses Janet and Fay Schmidt, Miss Rowell and Messrs. Charles and Ashley Rowell. Mrs. Graham and Mr. Graham, of San Francisco, mother and brother of Lieutenant Graham, spent last week in the post, the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. F. B. Carriethers, Camp E. S. Otis, Panama Canal Zone, is the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained informally at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Wyke and Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley. Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler gave a delightful tea on Monday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Ellis, when Mrs. Wheeler was assisted by Mesdames Wheatley, Elliott and Stevens. Among the callers were Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Captain Waring, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Carriethers, Major Shook, Major Gambrill, Mr. Richeson, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Miss Wyke.

Those from the post who have attended the horse show in Denver this week were Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Wheatley, Dr. McEnery, Major Shook, Colonel Van Deusen, Major Gambrill and Lieutenant Titus. Mrs. McClellan and Miss Margaret Schmidt. Lieutenant Graham had two entries in the horse show, Jeb Stuart and Peggy L. both entered in several classes. Dr. McEnery entered Robin and Lady Babbie in the sporting tandem class and captured the red ribbon. Lady Babbie also won fourth place in the open



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saddle class, third in the local saddle class and third in the light hunter class.

Mrs. Graham was hostess for the Ladies' Card Club this week and Mrs. Wyke the prize-winner. Mrs. Ellis presented two prizes to be cut for, which were won by Mrs. Bernheim and Mrs. Morian. The ladies of the Card Club presented Mrs. Ellis with silk stockings as a farewell gift, this being the last time she would be present prior to her departure for Honolulu. Mrs. Schoeffel was elected president of the club in Mrs. Ellis's place. Mrs. Graham's guests were Mesdames MacKay, Wyke, Juennemann, Schoeffel, Carriethers, Wheatley, Stevens and Bernheim.

Those who enjoyed cards and dancing at the club on Wednesday evening were Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Schmidt, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieutenant Marks, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Carriethers, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Wyke, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Miss Rowell and Messrs. Charles and Ashley Rowell. Col. and Mrs. Ellis left on Thursday for San Francisco, by way of the Grand Canyon and Los Angeles. They are en route to the Colonel's new station in Honolulu. Captain Wyke left for San Francisco on Friday in command of a trainload of recruits bound for foreign service.

Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained delightfully at the Savoy after the horse show on Saturday for Lieutenants Moose, Collins and Potter, from Fort Riley; Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood from Fort Bliss, Texas; Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. McClellan, Major Gambrill, Dr. McEnery and Mr. Padgett. Dr. McEnery and Captain Waring had dinner at the Savoy on Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood and Mr. Padgett.

Mr. Ferguson, Swift's representative at the stock show, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler. Lieutenants Collins and Potter were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley on Sunday. Mr. Padgett and Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood were guests of Dr. McEnery at dinner at the mess on Sunday.

Mrs. McClellan and the Misses Schmidt entertained informally at tea on Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Lieutenants Collins and Potter, Mr. Padgett, Miss Brewster, Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Wyke, Mr. Price, Mr. Richards, Captain Waring and Dr. McEnery. Miss Schoeffel, of Rochester, N.Y., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel. Mrs. Schoeffel's

mother, Mrs. Morian, is convalescing rapidly after a serious operation performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Denver.

FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 28, 1914.

The regiment has now completed eleven months in camp here at Fort Crockett. Although the rumors are beginning to predict movements both to the North and South—all coming from "absolutely reliable sources"—the camp is taking on the appearance of a permanent establishment more and more. A consignment of lumber for flooring all of the tents and for use in constructing company kitchens has been received. As most of the tents were floored months ago, this lumber is being utilized in enlarging the kitchens, building company recreation rooms, and framing the pyramidal tents. Most of the officers donated the lumber allotted them for the construction of a Regimental Club building. This has now been completed, painted inside and out, and furnished with tables and chairs. A good stove and electric lights, card tables and magazines make this a welcome place to spend the evenings in camp.

Both Christmas and New Year's Day were celebrated throughout the companies in traditional style, with elaborate dinners. On Christmas morning the organizations contested in various field and track events. The meet was held on the hard beach sand in front of camp. Company B made the highest number of points, winning the prize offered by Colonel Van Vliet.

Lieutenant Colonel Hatch has joined the regiment from recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Capt. Constant Cordier, an old 4th Infantryman, recently transferred back to the regiment from the 26th Infantry and is now in command of Company C. There was a decided exodus of officers at Christmas time. Major Switzer, Chaplain Chenoweth, Lieutenants Hodges, Whiting, Smith, Cole and Crutcher spending the holidays away on leave. Mrs. and Miss Augur have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Loisenring since Christmas. On the evening of Jan. 9 about a score of couples, mainly from the 4th Infantry, met at one of the oyster resorts near Galveston for a Dutch treat supper and informal dance. The idea was so successfully carried out that such gatherings promise to develop into regular "Army Nights," devoted to an oyster supper and dancing.

Last Monday Major Wolf, Lieutenants Hodges and Lawes returned from a ten-day hunting leave among the duck ponds to the east of Galveston Bay. They report a splendid time and a successful hunt. They generously distributed ducks to all the officers of the regiment.

Yesterday afternoon the new Regimental Club Hall was formally dedicated and opened with a "tango tea." The efficient committee in charge comprised Captain Noyes, Captain Cordier and Lieutenant Chambers. The hall was profusely decorated with national and signal flags. Storage tent flies were pitched in prolongation of the hall and floored with canvas. Here, under canopies of bunting, the guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Major and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, Capt. and Mrs. Sharon, Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth. Entrance to this scene of festivities was between a double line of flags. Over the door of the Club was placed the regimental coat-of-arms, an oil painting in green and silver by Lieutenant Manley. This bears the year the 4th Infantry was organized, 1792, and the regimental motto, "Noli me tangere." The band played its usual excellent dance music. Those present included all the officers of the regiment and their families, guests of the bachelor officers, the commanding officers of the 5th Brigade, the 7th, 19th and 28th Infantry Regiments and their respective staffs, the commanding officer of Fort Crockett and of the Engineers.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Jan. 19, 1914.

Due to the acquisition of new quarters and the subsequent distribution of the garrison over more territory, a new fire organization and additional guard have been ordered. The regiment is now divided into two fire battalions, with Captain Whitworth appointed fire marshal. The 1st Fire Battalion, under command of Lieut. A. J. White, is composed of Companies A and D, the four companies of the 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., the band and Quartermaster Corps. The remainder of the troops of the garrison are formed into the 2d Fire Battalion, under command of Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger. Lieutenants White and Eichelberger have been appointed assistant fire marshals. The new guard order has placed a detached post of the guard, consisting of the non-commissioned officers and twelve privates, in the old police station near the post-office. This detached post furnishes the necessary guard around the officers' quarters and the new company quarters in the old town of Las Cascaidas.

Mrs. A. C. Cron returned from the Ancon Hospital on Tuesday greatly improved; Mrs. A. M. Jones expects to leave the Ancon Hospital soon. Lieutenant Carrithers was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman on Wednesday; the concert by the 10th Infantry band was enjoyed and auction bridge was played, with Lieutenant Colonel Blauvelt as the fourth hand.

The gates of the east set of locks at Miraflores had their final test on Jan. 12. These, the last gates in the canal, are also the heaviest and have been sixteen months in construction. Each gate at Miraflores is eighty-two feet high and seven feet wide at the top. The water bearing miter on each pair of gates is seventy-seven feet high. As each gate had to be within four one thousandths of an inch of the true perpendicular one can understand why so much time and skill were necessary for their construction. The test was successful.

On Thursday Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Coleman, of Camp Otis, were bridge guests at Camp Elliot of Mrs. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, U.S.M.C. Present from Camp Elliot were Mesdames Fortson, Vandergrift, Stone, White, Dyer, Crenshaw and Smith and Miss Peters. All later attended an informal reception for Captain Rogers, U.S.N., at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Crenshaw. Mrs. M. A. Wells and baby returned from Taboga Island on Thursday, after spending several delightful days at that resort. The sanitarium was taken over by the Submarine Department on Jan. 15. It will be conducted in the future as a resort only, without the features of a sanitarium.

Ensign D. T. Dickson, U.S.N., gave an instructive talk before the Discussion Club of the Cristobal Y.M.C.A. on Thursday on "Why a Submarine Fleet, and the Workings of a Submarine Boat." Mr. Dickson is on duty with the submarine flotilla at Cristobal. Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart had dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy. On Friday evening the officers and ladies of Camp Otis gave a farewell dance for the officers and ladies of the Marine Corps stationed at Camp Elliot, almost all of whom were present. With other guests from out-of-town and the officers and ladies of the 10th Infantry the hop was one of the largest given by the regiment at this post.

Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, of Colon, were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Greene on Friday and Saturday. Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stokes on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Vandergrift, of Camp Elliot, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge for supper after the hop. Captain Rogers returned on Friday from the Ancon Hospital, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Lieutenant Wilbur left for Taboga on Saturday to spend a ten days' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart for dinner on Saturday. Capt. R. E. Wood, U.S. Cav., was elected president of the Society of the Chagres, at the society's annual dinner Saturday. The society is composed of men who have had at least six years' service on the canal work.

On Saturday Mrs. F. W. Coleman gave a bridge party in the post hop room for Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, of Ancon, Mesdames Butler, Fortson, Davis, Stone, Dyer, Murphy, White, Crenshaw, Vandergrift and Smith and the Misses Peters and Thomas, all of Camp Elliot. Those attending from Camp Otis were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Mesdames J. H. Ford,

A famous scientist condemns the light bottle

We reprint herewith an extract from an opinion rendered by a famous scientist showing that beer in light bottles can not remain pure.

"Beer bottles should be manufactured from reddish-brown glass, inasmuch as same will to a much higher degree than any other kind of glass, minimize the influence of the rays of light on the quality of beer, and will protect the latter against acquiring the disagreeable taste (Sonnengeschmack) due to the chemical action of light.

"In white and green glass bottles the beer is most affected by the action of the light. Such bottles are, therefore, absolutely inappropriate and should never be employed by brewers."

(Signed) Prof. Dr. F. Schonfeld.

From the Illustrated Brewery Encyclopedia, p. 99 (Illustriertes Brauerei Lexikon). Published by Dr. Max Delbruck, Privy Councillor, Professor at the Royal Agricultural College and Director of the Institute for Fermentology at Berlin. Berlin: 1910.

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Stokes, Gowen, Collins, Ingram, Whitworth, Merrill, Eskridge, Cocheu, Wilbur, Swartz, Stewart, Wells, Cron, Lockett, Cummings, Marshburn, Kennedy, Eichelberger, H. G. Ford, and the Misses Wilbur, Lockett and Birmingham; also Mrs. Seymour, of Panama. Prizes were won by Mesdames Butler, Vandergrift, White, Smith, Fortson, Gowen, Wilbur and Lockett. A special guest prize was presented to Mrs. Gorgas, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy had Lieutenant Carrithers as dinner guest on Sunday. Captain Tebbets was called to the States on account of the serious illness of his mother and left on Sunday. He has been granted a month's leave.

The dredges are working continuously on Cucaracha slide and now have a channel open with a minimum width of 160 feet. There appears to be a new movement of the slide taking place which involves over a million cubic yards of dirt. This will all have to be removed before it will cease to be a menace to the channel. The level of the Gatun Lake is now being held at a fraction over eighty-four feet, while several saddles, with elevation of about eighty-seven feet, are being raised by dikes so as to prevent the lake overflowing and wasting across these comparatively low places.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Dodge, Ga., Feb. 1, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Miller on Jan. 24 gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harmon, Mr. Charles Harmon, of Nashville, and Lieut. and Mrs. Swift. After dinner the Millers and their guests went on to the hop. Another dinner party, on Saturday, was given by Major and Mrs. Ragan for their house guest, Mrs. Ragan's sister, Miss McCue, and for Major and Mrs. Rowell, Capt. and Mrs. Rockenbach, Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Lieutenant Thurman.

On Jan. 25 Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson had luncheon for Capt. and Mrs. Rockenbach and Lieut. and Mrs. Mills; and Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had Lieut. and Mrs. Swift and Lieut. and Mrs. Timmins; in the evening the Laursons had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieut. and Mrs. Timmins. Lieut. and Mrs. Mills on Sunday had a supper party for Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Miss Josephine Rowell and Lieutenants Robinson, Reed, Thurman, Morris, McDonnell and Flynn. Capt. and Mrs. Kromer had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Harmon, Mr. Charles Harmon, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Miss Dickson and Lieutenant Pope.

On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Stotsenberg, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Capt. and Mrs. Harmon and Mr. Harmon. Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills and Lieut. and Mrs. Timmins. Tuesday was ladies' night at the Club, but "The Madcap Duchess" was playing in town and so the crowd at the Club was smaller than usual.

Among dinners given Wednesday were one by Major and Mrs. Rowell for Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieut. and Mrs. Mills; one by Capt. and Mrs. James McKinley for Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. Timmins, Miss Dickson and Mr. Disoway; and one by Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson for Capt. and Mrs. Harmon, Mr. Harmon, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball and Miss McCue. Friday Nazimova played in town, in "Bella Donna," and all who could attended, in spite of a downpour of rain. Most of the officers were unable to go, as the post-graduate class met that night. Lieutenant McDonnell gave a

dinner at the Patten Hotel, before the show, for Mrs. Laurson, Mrs. Chandler and Lieut. and Mrs. Timmins; then Lieut. and Mrs. Timmins were hosts at the theater, and at a Welsh rabbit party in their quarters later.

On Jan. 31 Capt. and Mrs. Amos gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Miss McCue and Lieutenant Reed. Capt. and Mrs. Kromer have been obliged to recall dinner party invitations, as they are quarantined with measles. There are twelve or fifteen cases on the post, mostly among the children who have attended school in Koss-ville.

The polo teams have been doing very good work lately, having three games a week. The 11th Cavalry hounds meet at the flagstaff every Wednesday morning at nine and usually there is a large and enthusiastic field. Two weeks ago a covert east of Kelly Field was drawn and produced one of the largest dog foxes ever seen in this section. After a stern chase of several miles the bold Renard was overtaken and killed. Captain McClure, who has recently joined, received the brush. Last week a covert was drawn near the Brotherton House, producing a large, gray dog fox. The fox, after running some distance, treed and, unfortunately, before the hunt staff could prevent it, had been stoned by two negroes. After drawing several other coverts, the field returned to the Officers' Club for a hunt breakfast.


FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 25, 1914.

Mrs. George H. Estes had tea last Tuesday, inviting over sixty friends from town, as well as everyone connected with the garrison. Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends and Mrs. Frederick G. Palmer, two of the newest of the Army matrons, received with Mrs. Estes. Mrs. Willis Uline and Mrs. John T. Axton served salad and ices, and Mrs. W. W. Trimmer and Mrs. T. R. Harker poured coffee. Assisting otherwise were Mrs. A. W. Foreman, Mrs. Joseph A. Rogers, Mrs. John H. Hess and Mrs. George Harris Smith, from town. Mrs. Estes will begin packing next week, to leave shortly after spring opens to join Captain Estes. Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends entertained at tea on Friday for the post people alone. In addition to the ladies Mrs. Ahrends had all the young girls and even the little people, besides Major Uline and Capt. W. B. Graham. Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Axton served salad and coffee. Captain Graham has gone after a few days at the post packing, and greeting his former friends. He goes to El Paso to rejoin his regiment. Mrs. Graham and the little daughter and Miss Cartwright have taken a cottage at Pacific Grove for the present.

Dr. John H. Hess, who has been ill with tonsillitis, has left for Fort Wright for several weeks' duty. Lieut. William B. Wallace returns within a week or so and will take up his residence at the post, where Mrs. Wallace and Lucile will join him on their return. Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey have also been given the privilege of moving up to the post from town and they will settle there early in the spring. Mrs. Duncan Grant Richart will leave during the week for Huachuca to join Lieutenant Richart. Miss Bonnie Miller, fiancée of Dr. Charles Walson, who was operated on recently for appendicitis, leaves to-morrow for Riverside, Cal., with her mother to recuperate for a few weeks. The Miller-Walson marriage will take place probably as soon as Dr. Walson can get his leave.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McConaughy, parents of Mrs. Richart, entertained nearly forty friends at a magnificently appointed progressive dinner, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Richart, just



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prior to the departure of the Lieutenant to join his regiment. Among guests were Major and Mrs. Uline, from Fort Douglas. Another evening they entertained a merry party of the younger friends of their daughter to meet her husband at a bob-sleigh party, with an elaborate supper following.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 24, 1914.

Lieuts. E. P. Moses, U.S.M.C., and C. C. Baughman, U.S.N., who occupy the handsome quarters of Lieut. H. S. Green, on Second street, Bremerton, entertained at a house party over Saturday night for a number of Seattle young people who came over to attend the officers' ball. The guests included Misses Imogene Carraher, Hazel Archibald, Helen Brown, Caroline Pratt, Mr. Brinkley, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Steele, Miss Adele Magruder, of the navy yard, and Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick Suydam, who chaperoned the party. Navy people who went to Seattle Saturday to see Anna Pavlova, the great dancer, at the Moore Theater, included Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Miss Magruder and Lieut. C. C. Baughman, Mrs. E. G. Morsell, Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Mrs. F. D. Perkins and Mrs. Rorex.

Naval Constr. Stuart F. Smith reported Tuesday for duty as head of the hull division of the yard, taking the place of Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, who left Thursday for duty in the Canal Zone. Mrs. V. L. Cottman was honor guest at a small bridge party, given by Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Draemel, last Tuesday evening. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates entertained at a large bridge party last Wednesday evening, honoring Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Five tables were in play. Prizes were awarded to Rear Admiral Cottman, Mrs. Reid, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, the honor prize going to Mrs. Cottman. Mrs. V. L. Cottman had luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. Thomas Blamer, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Geiger, Mrs. Ashbridge and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton.

In honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle the wardroom officers of the West Virginia had dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Chaplain and Mrs. L. W. Taylor, Surgeon Mink and Lieutenant Greig. Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Soule gave a luncheon on board the South Dakota Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, Dr. Moore, Miss Caroline Gillespie, all of Seattle; Mrs. Harriet Brown, Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell, of the yard; Lieutenant Commander Baldwin, Lieutenants Green and Monroe.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut had dinner on board the Charleston for Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. M. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Comdr. D. W. Blamer, Mrs. Thomas Blamer, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Soule and Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Draemel. After the dinner the hosts, with their guests, repaired to the dance in the sail loft. Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans gave a dinner on board the West Virginia Wednesday, honoring Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, who were recently married in Los Angeles. Covers were also laid for Mrs. H. W. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Evans.

Lieut. and Mrs. Olson had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Soule and Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Hirshinger were hosts to the Scrap-Heap Club Monday evening. Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Comdr. D. W. Blamer, Mrs. Thomas Blamer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Miss Mitchell, Lieutenant Greig and Pay Director Colhoun. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut were hosts to the Royal Auction Bridge Club, on board the Charleston, Monday evening.

Lieuts. E. P. Moses and C. C. Baughman gave a Welsh rabbit party Saturday evening for Mrs. and Miss Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Miss Mitchell, Lieutenant Buckley and Lieut. and Mrs. Olson. Lieutenants Moses and Baughman attended the Junior Chaperones' dance in Seattle. Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Pendleton. The wardroom officers of the South Dakota gave a dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Soule, Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell, Lieut. and Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Stibolt.

Surg. and Mrs. Backus were hosts at dinner last Wednesday in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman. Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting was honor guest at a farewell reception and dinner given by the master mechanics in the private supper room at Lemke's Café Wednesday of last week. The hosts were J. H. Warren, R. Stewart, G. L. Servey, Thomas Bright, H. B. Richards, W. R. Bankhead, J. M. Gibboney, J. L. Sender, William Mahaffey, F. M. Grunell and R. B. Fryette.

The Seattle built submarine, H-3, arrived Friday and was placed in commission, with Lieut. W. R. Monroe in command. She carries a crew of eighteen men, and with the exception of G-1 and G-2 type, on the Atlantic coast, is of the largest type in the Navy. Her sister ships, the H-1 and H-2, were delivered to the Government last year and are now at the Submarine Torpedo Station at San Diego. When the finishing touches have been made to H-3 she will join the torpedo group at San Diego. Chief Gunner E. Albers, recently on duty at Mare Island, reported Tuesday for duty at the navy yard. Electric power from the Elwha River, ninety miles away, was turned into the navy yard Monday. The Government has contracted with the Elwha people to furnish 2,400 kilowatts per day. This power will be used in connection with that furnished by the central power plant.

The finals in the handicap golf tournament were played on the navy yard links on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. Comdr. D. W. Blamer, with a handicap allowance of fifteen strokes at match play, defeated Mr. Forbes two up. The results of the qualifying rounds were as follows: Preliminary qualifying round—Forbes 74 handicap 6 net 68, Blamer 95—26 net 69, Cottman 92—20 net 72, Almy 94—20 net 74, Baughman 94—20 net 74, Brady 96—22 net 74, Rorex 100—

26 net 74, Yates 94—18 net 76. Results of semi-finals: Forbes 6 beat Rorex 26, Blamer 26 beat Baughman 20, Yates 18 beat Brady 22, Cottman 20 beat Almy 20, Forbes 6 beat Yates 18, Blamer 26 beat Cottman 20.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1914.

On Jan. 20 Capt. and Mrs. Patterson gave a dinner-dance for Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Helen Stevenson, Lieutenants Stanton, Quinton and Baird. On Thursday Captain Patterson left for Washington and returned to Fort Totten on Sunday. The post Bridge Club held its first meeting Jan. 23 at Mrs. Abernethy's.

An interesting basketball game was played Friday evening between a team from the battleship North Dakota and the Fort Totten post team. The post team won, 37 to 13. The game was followed by a hop given by the enlisted men of the post in honor of the visiting players and their supporters. Among officers from Fort Totten attending the Hamilton Club dinner on Jan. 24 were Captains Steele and Cooper and Lieutenants Stanton and Hicks.

A bowling match between the officers' team from Fort Hamilton and the officers' team from this post on Jan. 27 was won by the Fort Totten team. Those bowling were Captains Matson and Miller, Lieutenants Crawford, Gray and Blackmore and Dr. Laflamme, from Fort Hamilton, and Captains Bishop, Cooper and Fenton and Lieutenants Quinton and King, from Fort Totten. A return match will be bowled at Fort Hamilton on Thursday, Feb. 12. On Tuesday evening a formal hop was held in the Officers' Club, which all the visitors from Fort Hamilton attended. Mesdames Cronkhite, Rutherford, Abernethy and Sarritt received. Among those entertaining at dinner before the hop were Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Stevenson had a supper party at Bustanoby's for Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Stevenson, Lieutenants Stanton and Quinton. Friday afternoon Mrs. Fenton entertained the post Bridge Club. Col. and Mrs. Cronkhite gave a large bridge party on Friday evening for the officers and ladies of the garrison. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Rutherford, Major Wheeler and Captain Cooper. Supper was followed by dancing. Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Helen Stevenson, of Toronto, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. Abernethy, left on Saturday for Atlantic City.

Saturday evening there was a meeting of Miss Wickham's tango class. Among those attending were Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn and Lieutenants Stanton and Quinton. A chafing-dish supper in the clubrooms followed.

Captain Tilton is still confined to his quarters with a severe attack of the "grip." Chaplain Headley has also been confined to his quarters for the last ten days with a cold.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 23, 1914.

Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav., on temporary duty here pending transfer to the Philippines, left Jan. 16 on fifteen days' leave. Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, 12th Cav., was in command of the post until the return of Captain Parker. The "Firefly" was the attraction at the local opera house Jan. 17. Attending from the post were Major and Mrs. Reno, Colonel Harris, Lieutenants Edmunds and McDonald and Dr. Penrose.

Little Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Myer, 11th Inf., was hostess at a party given for all the children of the garrison Jan. 17, which took in several of the moving picture shows in town. Miss Lucy Berry has been quite ill for a week, but is now, happily, able to be out again.

A number of recruits were received Jan. 18 for the two troops of Cavalry here and the ambulance company.

One of the last and most delightful of the pre-nuptial affairs given for Miss Berry and Dr. Sherwood, whose wedding occurred Thursday, was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Carey, Monday evening, at their beautiful home in Cheyenne. The offering was a dinner of beautiful appointments, carnations and ferns forming the floral feature. An incident of the dinner which afforded much merriment was the cutting of a delicious wedding cake and the search for the customary symbols. Miss Edmunds, of the post, found the ring, and Dr. Baylis the thimble. Mr. and Mrs. Carey's guests from the post were Miss Berry, Miss Edmunds, Dr. Sherwood, Dr. Baylis, Lieutenants Edmunds and McDonald.

Capt. Wayne H. Crum, Med. Corps, arrived last week, as relief of Captain Ashford, recently transferred. Captain Crum was joined by his wife and son on Sunday. Capt. F. Le J. Parker, 12th Cav., returned Jan. 20 from a short leave spent at Fort Robinson, Neb. Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art., arrived Jan. 21, on leave from Texas City, to be present at the wedding of his daughter to Dr. John V. Sherwood. Dr. and Mrs. Penrose had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. W. W. Reno, Dr. and Mrs. McFarland and Colonel Harris. Mrs. E. R. Wilson entertained informally at her home on Wednesday night for Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. E. A. Myer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Blake Kennedy and Colonel Harris.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1914.

The weekly concert of the 11th Band, C.A.C., was held in the mine storehouse Monday evening. Mr. Perrine and the band excelled themselves in eight numbers of a most delightful program.

Mrs. Barrette entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club. Prizes were won by Mrs. Steger and Mrs. Moses. Those playing were Mesdames Waterhouse, Seaman, La Forge, Moses, Wallace, Steger, Pratt and Robinson. Capt. and Mrs. Wallace entertained at dinner Saturday night for Col. and Mrs. Barrette, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Major and Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Pratt and Captain Barnes. Mrs. Wegmann on Saturday had three tables of bridge. Prizes were won by Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Cocheu and Mrs. Bosley. Those present were Mesdames Barrette, Waterhouse, Robinson, Seaman, Duxbury, Pratt, Moses, Steger, La Forge, Bosley, Cocheu and Miss Laura Montgomery, others coming in later for tea.

Capt. and Mrs. Steger left Monday on their annual trip to New York. Mrs. Barrette left for New York on Tuesday to meet her daughter, Miss Katherine Barrette. Capt. and Mrs. Robinson entertained at dinner Friday evening for Col. and Mrs. Barrette. Mrs. Duxbury, of Fall River, Mass., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Robinson.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Jan. 28, 1914.

The citizens of Monterey gave a smoker for the officers of the post at the Boat Club, in Monterey, on Jan. 14. Mrs. Dean entertained prettily at cards Jan. 17 for her sister, Mrs. McCain, and Mesdames Finley, Forsyth, Grant, Craig, Gleaves, Coughlan, Kilburn, Wainwright, Hammond, Hathaway, Henning, Pratt, Clark, Holley, Boise, Van Kirk, Jordan and Evans. Miss Grant and Miss Little were guests of honor on Jan. 17 at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Briscoe at the Del Monte Hotel, others present being Lieut. and Mrs. Wall, Miss Grant, Lieutenants Symington and Boles.

Mrs. Finley was hostess on Jan. 18 at an informal tea for Miss Young, daughter of Colonel Young, who is at Del Monte with friends. Lieutenant Briscoe's mother is here, intending to go on to Manila with them. Miss Knight is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves. Mrs. Wall has her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Northrope, with her. Captain Sweeney and son have arrived and taken quarters No. 48. Mr. Foster gave a stag dinner Jan. 21 at Pacific Grove.



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Hotel for Dr. Graham, Mr. Black, Major Grant, Captains Thomas and Coughlan, Lieutenants Symington, Wainwright and Johnson. Jan. 23 Mrs. Finley gave a the dansant in honor of Miss Young in the ballroom of the Club, which was decorated with flags and guidons. Nearly everyone on the post was present. Capt. and Mrs. Craig had dinner Jan. 24 for Mrs. Craig's mother and father, Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff, Col. and Mrs. Finley, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond entertained at cards for Major and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hathaway, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants Smith and Widner.

The Misses Grant were hostesses at an informal supper Jan. 25 for Miss Lowe, Lieutenants Boles, Sliney, Spencer and Mr. Lakes. Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves gave a dinner Jan. 26 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff for Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Capt. and Mrs. Craig. Capt. and Mrs. Harbord have arrived, and the Captain has gone on to visit his parents in Kansas, while Mrs. Harbord is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Finley.

Mrs. Hodges gave a tea Jan. 27 for Mrs. Northrope, assisted by Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Wall, Misses Forsyth and Helen Grant, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth entertained at bridge Jan. 27 for Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff, Major and Mrs. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Craig. The wind and rain during the past month have been terrific, washing away the roads and blowing down a great many of the finest old trees on the post.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Jan. 25, 1914.

Miss Loughborough, who had the misfortune to fracture her arm just below the shoulder, is carrying the injured member in a sling and hopes soon to have the full use of it. Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph on Jan. 16 had dinner for Miss Arabella Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Robins, Garrison, Patterson and Casey H. Hayes. Lieutenants Robins, Patterson, Garrison and Hayes were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, of Deadwood, at luncheon Jan. 17. They attended the dance of the Terpsichorean Club Saturday night, returning to Fort Meade Sunday. Mr. E. T. Comegys was a Deadwood visitor Jan. 21.

Lieut. D. L. Jacobs has entirely recovered from his attack of pneumonia and is out again. He leaves Feb. 2 for points in Wyoming, to inspect Militia. He will be absent about six weeks. Mrs. Cyrus A. Dolph, with her son, Cyrus, and two daughters and nurse, left Jan. 25 for San Antonio, Texas, to visit her father and mother. Captain Dolph accompanied them to Deadwood. Colonel Clarke is about again after a serious attack of neuralgia.

Captain Oliver went to Deadwood Saturday. Lieutenant Garrison was a Deadwood visitor Saturday and Sunday. Lieutenant Garrison, ordered to Fort Bliss for station, will join the 2d Squadron of the 12th Cavalry.

The Book Club has received sixteen volumes of the latest fiction.

Fire call brought out the entire garrison Sunday evening. Little damage was done. The laundry of Lieutenants Robins and Garrison caught fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished.

FORT LISCOM NOTES.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Jan. 19, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton gave a moving picture party Jan. 5. Supper followed at the Carleton quarters. The party included Captain Erwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard and Dr. Mitchell. Lieut. and Mrs. Wyndham M. Manning had supper Jan. 6 for Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard. A supper party was given Jan. 9 by Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard for Captain Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard and Dr. Mitchell.

A ptarmigan supper was given Jan. 16 by Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard. Bridge and vingt-et-un were played. The guests were Captain Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard and Dr. Mitchell. Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained Monday with one table of bridge. The players included Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Captain Erwin and Dr. Mitchell. Mrs. Clarence A. Dougherty, of Valdez, will have her mother, Mrs. Criswell, as her guest for several months. Lieutenant Dougherty returned from an inspection trip to the interior this week.

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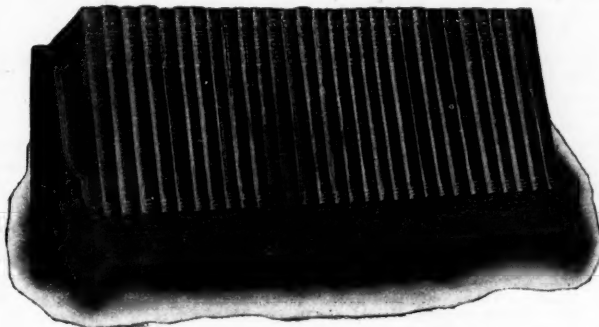
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The demand for the work in this country consequent upon the announcement of the impending withdrawal of the monthly payment system and the increase in price has necessitated the giving of orders for the manufacture of another large edition, for which leather will have to be provided, the paper made, and the printing undertaken on a large scale. The printing of a comparatively small edition of 5,000 sets requires the uninterrupted running of 16 cylinder presses for a period of six months. India paper, furthermore, can only be supplied by one mill.

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MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 21, 1914.

A pretty dance was given Jan. 14 by Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. The entire lower floor was thrown open for the dancers, the rooms being beautifully decorated with potted plants and scarlet berries. In a tango competition, in which all took part, the verdict of the guests gave Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield and Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin the handsome prizes. Present: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Miss Ramona McCudden, of Vallejo; Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donavin, Miss Elizabeth Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Miss Winston, of Los Angeles; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Miss Nina Blow, Mrs. Mary Turner, Miss Ruth Hascall, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Gleason, Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Miss Helen Baker, P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, Ensign F. E. Johnson, Lieut. Edward Reno, U.S.M.C.; Asst. Naval Constr. P. G. Lauman, Capt. N. A. McCully, Lieut. H. T. Vulte, U.S.M.C., and Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

The following night the regular officers' hop was very largely attended. Mrs. Frank M. Bennett received and guests included Miss Callagan, Miss Torney, Mrs. Bland and Miss Bland, who were guests at a dinner aboard the Jupiter preceding the dance. On the same night Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker had dinner for their sister, Miss Helen Baker, who is again their guest; also for Misses Priscilla Ellicott, Mary Gorgas, Janet Crose, Paymr. Walter D. Sharp, Ensign R. E. Thornton, Ensign R. S. Parr and Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

Later hosts and guests attended the dance at the sail loft. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Holden, who are in Vallejo for a few weeks, are receiving a warm welcome. Other Service people here during the stay of the California are Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, jr., who have apartments at the St. Vincent, in Vallejo. Mrs. Ralph M. Griswold has also arrived here, to remain until February, joining Lieutenant Griswold. Lieut. and Mrs. Ferdinand L. Reichmuth gave a handsomely appointed dinner recently for Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason and Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Kempf had dinner last evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Reichmuth and Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker. Mrs. Howson W. Cole will make her home in Vallejo for a few months at least after the sailing of the California, to which Surgeon Cole transferred from the hospital.

Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield has been entertaining her grandmother, Mrs. Burnett, and her cousin, Miss Winston, in Los Angeles.

The supply ship Glacier sailed from Mare Island yesterday and will remain in the lower bay, taking on coal and stores for two weeks before sailing for Mexican ports. The California, undocked to-day, is to leave about Jan. 28 for San Diego, where she will be joined by the Maryland for target practice.

The yard received a request yesterday to bid on four large towing tugs, for use at the Panama Canal. They will be about 125 feet in length and the cost of each will be between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The work already done in the deepening of the Mare Island channel has shown that good results will be obtained. There is a marked increase in the velocity of the current, which has a tendency to scour out the silt which has caused the approach to the navy yard to decrease in depth. With the removal of Commission Rock, long a menace to navigation, the current will become so much swifter that it is believed the channel will easily maintain itself at any depth to which dredged. The removal of Commission Rock will be begun within a few weeks.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 28, 1914.

A pretty informal dance was given by Miss Ruth Hascall last week for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Capt. and Mrs. James McCoe Huey, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Miss Gatch, of Berkeley; Miss Winston, of Los Angeles; Miss Emily Owens, Miss Ramona McCudden, Miss Elizabeth Carter, Miss Janet Crose, P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, Ensign Henry, Ensign Ralph S. Parr, Lieut. C. C. Soule, jr., Lieut. James V. Ogan and Lieut. Schuyler F. Heim. Music followed the dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Wallace in Vallejo Jan. 21 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Kempf, Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Miss Helen Baker and Comdr. J. M. Reeves.

On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott gave a handsomely appointed dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph Scudder, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Miss Gatch, Civil Engr. Norman M. Smith and Ensign J. A. Logan. Mrs. Noble E. Irwin has arrived for a visit with Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Since Captain Irwin sailed with the New Orleans for Mexican waters she has been making a tour of Southern California. Paymr. Herbert J. Hauser has orders to sail for the Philippines on the next transport. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman entertained at dinner and bridge last Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell and Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph T. Zane.

Mrs. Randolph T. Zane entertained informally at bridge at her apartment in Vallejo last Saturday for Mesdames L. W. T. Waller, Rush R. Wallace, Charles H. Lyman, H. B. Pratt, Randolph P. Scudder, Harold Jones, Miss Winston and one or two others. A novel circus party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donavin and Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Kauffman at the Donavin home in Vallejo last Saturday night. The parlors of the house had been carpeted with canvas and the floor then covered with sawdust an inch thick, forming two typical circus rings, and here the officers and ladies of the naval set did their stunts, including bicycle riding, fancy

dances, clowns' antics, etc. The guests appeared in fancy costumes, many of them garbed as animals, and during the progress of the circus pop corn, pink lemonade, peanuts and chewing gum were sold by attendants, also members of the naval set. The affair was concluded with a supper of "hot dogs," hamburger steak, potato salad and ham and egg sandwiches.

Mrs. Ralph M. Griswold, who has been staying in Vallejo while the California has been under repairs at the yard, left last week for a stay in San Francisco. On Sunday Lieutenant Griswold gave a luncheon aboard the cruiser, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, P.A. Surg. Howson W. Cole, Lieutenant Hall and Mr. Crosby, of Berkeley, making up the party. Rear Admiral Louis Kempf and daughter, Miss Cornelia Kempf, left last week for Texas, to remain about two months. Later they will spend some time in Southern California.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett entertained the Monday Night Club and additional guests at cards. Present: Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Mrs. H. W. Cole, Mrs. A. Crofton, of San Francisco; Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Sill, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Lieutenant Meyer, Lieutenant Thornton, Paymr. James P. Helm and Civil Engr. Norman M. Smith, Mrs. C. J. Peoples, wife of Paymaster Peoples, accompanied by her small daughter, has arrived from Washington, D.C., on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren, of Vallejo. Capt. Charles A. Gove has reported as president of the court-martial for the trials of Asst. Paymr. Russell V. de W. Bleecker and Civil Engr. Adolfo J. Menocal. He takes the place of Capt. Charles F. Pond, who goes East to take his examination for promotion.

Mrs. Odell, from Alamogordo, is visiting Mrs. L. W. T. Waller. Mrs. H. B. Pratt has returned to Vallejo after a visit to relatives in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt have taken an apartment at York and Sacramento streets, Vallejo. Asst. Surg. Irving W. Robbins and Ensign K. L. Hill have reported for promotion examination. P.A. Paymr. Harry E. Collins, in charge of accounts of the Torpedo Flotilla for two years past, is to sail at an early date for Olongapo. He and Mrs. Collins have made their home in San Diego since leaving here.

For twenty days' repairs the Annapolis will come here immediately after target practice at San Diego. The Buffalo is due about Feb. 27. She is to be relieved at Corinto by the Denver, which sails from San Francisco Feb. 2, the Buffalo stopping at San Diego en route up the coast.

P.A. Surg. Ernest O. T. Eyttinge has reported and will fill the vacancy at the hospital caused by the detachment of P.A. Surg. Howson W. Cole, transferred to the California. The Navy Department has approved the recommendation of the yard officials that the delayed trial trip of the Jupiter be held on Feb. 12. The final repairs to her turbine engine were completed to-day. The Chattanooga, to relieve the Pittsburgh at Corinto Feb. 10, will leave Bremerton within a few days and it is reported that she will convey the submarine H-3 to San Francisco.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 30, 1914.

Mrs. J. C. F. Tillson entertained informally with auction bridge and tea Saturday for Mesdames Davis, Crane, Ross, Barry and Smalley. Saturday the 6th Field Artillery gave a dinner in compliment to Col. G. Adams, at Randolph Hall. Those assembled were Colonel Kenly, Major Aultman, Captains Conner, Lloyd, Barnes, Kilbreth, Butler, Granger, Welsh, Doyle, Lieutenants Hoyle, Marley, Rumbough, Palmer, Turner, Erwin, Bradley, Anderson, George, Bailey, von Holtzendorff, Maul, Sedlacek, Austin and Crane. The usual post hop was well attended, Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haight having a supper party afterwards for Colonel Kenly, Colonel Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Captain Richmond, Mrs. Feeter, Captain Kilbreth, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton.

Miss Helen Welsh entertained on Sunday afternoon in farewell compliment to Miss Elizabeth Rumbough and for Mrs. Rumbough, the Misses Clough and Garrard, Lieutenants Erwin, Crane, Austin, Hayden, Rumbough and Anderson. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston had dinner Sunday evening for Mrs. Feeter, Colonel Adams and Captain Kilbreth. Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Munro held a delightful reception Sunday evening, their twelfth wedding anniversary. Mesdames Prunty, Warden, Degen and Collins assisted the hosts. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Feeter, Captain Richmond, Mrs. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Mesdames Potter, Franklin Potter, Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Miss Clay, Lieutenants Haverkamp, Spiller, Harrison, Palmer, Peyton, Dr. and Mrs. Schwarzkopf and Captain Cowan.

Mrs. J. A. Crane gave an auction bridge party Monday for Mesdames Gaston, Feeter, Guilfoyle, Hoyle, Granger, Marley, Doyle, Cummins, Prunty, Barry, Ross, Tillson, Smalley, Elting, Warden, Davis, Welsh, Koch, McClelland, Degen, Thomas, Hill, Munro, Col. Haight, the Misses Clay, Kneeder, Welsh and Ryan. Prizes were won by Mesdames Guilfoyle, Thomas, Hill, Cummins, Davis and Ross. Mrs. G. W. McClelland had a surprise dinner party on Monday for her mother, Mrs. Aspinwall, it being the latter's seventy-first birthday anniversary. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieutenants Harrison and McClelland. Miss Suzanne Guilfoyle celebrated her thirteenth year Monday, when the little friends who came to spend the evening, including her mother, Tommy Conner, Dorothy Ball, Edith and Dwight Aultman, Jack Dickson and Jack McBlair.

Mrs. and Miss Ryan entertained the Ladies' Five Hundred Club this Tuesday, and several additional guests were invited. Those playing were Mesdames Gaston, Feeter, Guilfoyle, Smalley, Tillson, Cummins, Crane, Degen, Welsh, Bradley, Aultman, Doyle, Collins, Prunty, Mills, Schwarzkopf, Thomas, Davis, Barry, Munro and Elting. Prizes were taken by Mesdames Mills, Crane, Collins and Prunty. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. Feeter and Lieutenant Rumbough. A surprise birthday party was given for Lieut. J. A. Barry Tuesday evening. Those assembled were Captain Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. Wagner, Lieutenants Moose, Quekemeyer, Taubee, McChord and Waring.

Capt. G. C. Oden had a Victrola party Tuesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Franklin Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. George, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Webster, Lieutenants Maul and Trumbo. Lieutenant Anderson gave a farewell tea on Wednesday for Miss Elizabeth Rumbough. Mrs. Van Deusen acted as hostess. The guests included the Misses Clough, Welsh and Garrard, Lieutenants Crane, Erwin, Austin, von Holtzendorff, Rumbough and Spiller.

Mrs. Harold D. Copeland held a charming reception Wednesday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. George and Mrs. Webster. Among the guests were Mesdames Gaston, Rivers, Feeter, Aultman, Guilfoyle, Marley, Lloyd, Doyle, Granger, Welsh, Haight, Thomas, Cornell, Munro, Degen, Crane, Elting, Warden, Tillson, Prunty, Barry, Smalley, Cummins, Ross, McClelland, Collins, Koch, Potter, Bradley, Conner, Davis, Keller, Patton, Ryan and Miss Kneeder. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. De Russy Hoyle and Miss Garrard. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Copeland had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. George, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley, the Misses Garrard and Webster, Lieutenants Harrison, Spiller, Erwin, Crane, McChord, Moose, Quekemeyer and Waring. Mrs. S. O. Elting entertained informally at auction bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Smalley, Tillson and Crane. The prize was won by Mrs. Tillson.

Capt. and Mrs. Welsh had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Rumbough, Miss Elizabeth Rumbough and Lieutenant Rumbough. Mrs. G. W. McClelland had an auction bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Davis, Granger, Warden, Ross, Potter, Elting, Tillson, Barry and Wagner. Prizes were taken by Mesdames Davis and Elting.

The student officers of the M.S.S. have successfully completed the horehoeing course, and, to celebrate, held a dance in costume on Friday night. The ladies wore gingham aprons and dust caps. Those taking part were Colonel Kenly, Captain Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell,

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Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, Lieut. and Mrs. George, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Mayo, the Misses Garrard, Bailey and Clough, Lieutenants Waring, Moose, McChord, Haverkamp, Spiller, Harrison, Quekemeyer, Peyton and Captain Oden.

Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp had dinner Friday for Mrs. Mayo, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, Miss Bailey and Lieutenant McChord. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle had as dinner guests on Friday Mrs. Guilfoyle, Lieutenants Palmer and Maul. The party afterwards attended Howe's moving pictures at the theater. Capt. and Mrs. Doyle entertained at dinner and bridge Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Granger. Mrs. Rumbough, Miss Elizabeth Rumbough and Lieutenant Rumbough left on Thursday for a short visit to Lieut. and Mrs. West, at El Paso, before they leave for the Philippines on the February transport.

Col. W. L. Kenly has returned from leave and is in command of the 6th Field Artillery. Major and Mrs. W. R. Eastman have returned from leave and reopened their quarters in the Artillery post. Col. G. Adams, 5th Field Art., spent several days at Fort Riley this week, the guest of Captain Kilbreth. Capt. W. H. Clifton, jr., 13th Cav., is spending a few weeks here with his family. Mrs. Cowan and children arrived Jan. 28. Mrs. C. R. Mayo and Miss Bailey, from Fort Leavenworth, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, in Carr Hall. Lieutenant Wagner left this week for Fort Leavenworth, where he is taking his examination for promotion. On the last day's jumping at the Denver Horse Show, last week, Deceive, ridden by Lieutenant Potter, was first, with a record of 6 ft. 3 in.; Clarence, ridden by Lieutenant Taubee, was second, and Quondary, ridden by Captain Ball, was third. Captain Ball, Lieutenants Collins, Taubee, Koch, Potter and Doak have returned from Denver.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 26, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson entertained with auction bridge last week in honor of Mrs. Johnson's grandmother, Mrs. Beatty, of Chicago. Enjoying the evening were Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Lee, Major and Mrs. E. V. Bookmiller, Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Rethers, Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Loeb and Mrs. Loeb's mother, Mrs. Salts; Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Doerr, Capt. and Mrs. David C. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Ira C. Welborn, Capt. and Mrs. Howard G. Davids, Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. Fred R. Brown, Chaplain and Mrs. Wallace H. Watts, Lieut. and Mrs. E. V. Heidt, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph T. Clements, Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan and the latter's mother, Mrs. Yznaga, of Washington, D.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter Harris. Mrs. J. T. Harris won first prize, Mrs. C. G. Sturtevant second and Mrs. Hunter Harris third.

Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Brown on last Thursday gave a dinner. Tuesday Mrs. Charles E. Doerr entertained in honor of her sister, Miss Allison, of Ludlow, Ky. Mrs. James Regan on Thursday gave a luncheon, followed by cards, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Yznaga, who was again honored on Tuesday with a five hundred party, given by Capt. and Mrs. Howard G. Davids.

The Auction Bridge Club met last week with Mrs. James Regan. Chaplain and Mrs. Wallace H. Watts entertained last Friday with a large dinner party. Lieut. Millard F. Harmon entertained the officers and ladies on Wednesday with a theater party.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 710.)

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Newton A. McCully. Sailed Feb. 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At San Pedro, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander. IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander. WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal. PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal. PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal. STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At San Diego, Cal. TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander. ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At Sausalito, Cal. F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. F-2. Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Francisco, Cal.
 H-1. Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.
 H-2. Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At San Francisco, Cal.
 H-3. Lieut. William R. Munroe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is in the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
 CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.
 SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I.
 CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.
 GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
 HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
 QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
 SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.
 VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Canton, China.
 PISCATAQUA (tug). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.
 WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Provost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
 MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Ensign Webb Trammell. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
 PAMPANGA, gunboat. Lieut. Harry H. Forgas. Sailed Jan. 26 from Olongapo, P.I., for a cruise to the Southern Philippines.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance, Commander.
 BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
 BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
 CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.
 DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Olongapo, P.I.
 DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Joseph E. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
 A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerald Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
 A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
 A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Ribelsdaffer. At Manila, P.I.
 A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
 B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.
 B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Manila, P.I.
 AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
 RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Manila, P.I.
 WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Engaged in survey work for Bureau of Fisheries. Address care of P.S. San Francisco, Cal.
 AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
 ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. Sailed Feb. 1 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
 ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
 CARSAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
 CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Raby. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.
 CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. Sailed Feb. 1 from San Diego, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Walter

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S. Anderson. Sailed Jan. 29 from Hampton Roads for Habana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang ordered to command.
 DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Eagle is at Gonaives, Haiti.

HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed Jan. 30 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Moriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
 MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bttn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Musin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 2 secondary battery guns. Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed Jan. 26 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Cape Haytian, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14 guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RALEIGH, cruiser, third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan O. Twining. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VEBUIVUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.
 VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer ordered to command.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At San Blas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Capt. James R. Driggs. At dock, foot of East 24th street, N.Y. city.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander.

Torpedoboats—Bagley, Bailey, Barney and Biddle. The destroyer Worden is at Philadelphia under orders to proceed to Annapolis and join this division. The Bailey is repairing at the Norfolk Yard.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.

Torpedoboats—Dahlgren, De Long, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey and the submarine B-1.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers—Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Preble. Torpedoboats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Destroyer—Macdonough. Torpedoboats—Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Bttn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC, Bttn. Thomas J. Wilkinson. Off the coast of Newfoundland rescuing certain fishing vessels from the ice. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. John P. Miller. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Robert Henderson ordered to command.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

FISH HAWK, Bttn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

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